

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LI.]

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BIRTH.

On the 1st May, at No. 3, Des Voeux Villas, Mt. Kellett, Peak, the wife of O. von der HEYDE, of a son.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 7th April arrived, per P. M. steamer *China*, on 7th May (30 days); the French mail of the 6th April arrived, per M. M. steamer *Salavie*, on the 7th May (31 days); and the English mail of the 13th April arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, on the 11th May (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

H. E. Sir Henry Blake and party returned to Shanghai on 30th April from a tour up river.

H.M.S. *Terrible* arrived in Hongkong Harbour from South Africa on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

H.M.S. *Barfleur*, with Rear-Admiral Bruce on board, was to leave Nagasaki on the 5th instant for Weihaiwei.

M. Pavlov, the Russian Consul-General in Corea, is said to be going to Europe to be married, and it is uncertain whether he will return or not.

It appears that in deference to the request of Li Hung-chang, the present Chinese Ministers in London and Washington will retain their posts for some time longer.

A Seoul telegram states that the Korean Government has refused to accede to the demand of the American Minister for the concession of three mines.

The authorities of the Governor-General's office of Formosa have decided to construct a railway between Taipei and Tamsui. The cost of the work is estimated at ¥400,000.

There are rumours at Kirin of secret preparations going on among the Chinese to drive out the Russians, but little credence is given to them. The Chinese Imperial Post has just been established in the city.

It is reported from Shanghai that the British gunboats *Woodcock* and *Woodlark* have both surmounted all the rapids on the Upper Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking, having experienced some trifling damage on the way.

The Chemulpo correspondent of *The Kobe Herald* wrote on the 23rd ult.—Mr. Jordan, the British Minister, has returned from the Fusan Gold Mine and is highly pleased with the prospects and with what he saw. He is expected to leave for England some time in May.

It is reported that Kang Yu-wei, being desirous of getting an insight into British institutions as they exist in Australia, has made representations to the Premiers of the Colonies to be allowed to visit their territories, and that the request has been granted by the Premiers.

There has been much anxiety during the last two or three weeks caused by the serious illness of the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald. It is satisfactory to know that the latest advices are to the effect that he has turned the corner, though he is still very weak, and unable to attend to business. He is trying to regain strength at the Western Hills.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

The Meiji Tsushinsha, a Tokyo news agency reports that a telegram reached the authorities on the 26th inst., from Gensan, stating that the Russians are surveying land in the neighbourhood of the Toman River and the northern port of Hamgyon-do, Corea, and that a body of Russian troops has been sent for the protection of the surveying party.

A correspondent of *The N. C. Daily News* at Tehnganfu, in Hupeh, announces that the main line from Hankow comes about forty miles S.E. of Suichou city. Reports brought by travellers indicate that the work goes on. "When the regular service is established," he says, "we may travel to Hankow in three days, as against a week which it now takes to get there."

On the 9th instant we received a telegram to the effect that on the 5th inst. at Kiaoton, Weihaiwei, 300 natives had attacked Major Penrose and six soldiers, and that Major Penrose was severely wounded, but had been rescued by Colonel Bower with the aid of an escort. On Sunday the 6th, continued the message, 2,000 Chinese attacked Captain Watson at Tsaoimiatze, but had been repulsed. The natives, however, held the Chinese Commissioners captive. Major C. Penrose is of the Royal Engineers. Colonel Hamilton Bower and Captain W. M. Watson are with the First Chinese Regiment. Of the two localities mentioned, Kiaoton is on the south-eastern road from Weihaiwei near the boundary of our possession; and Tsaoimiatze, or Tsow-Miow, is on the road to the south and the Fang-fu-ho stream. From the situation of the two places the disturbances would appear to be in connection with the boundary delimitation. On the 10th inst. we received a second telegram, saying:—"At the Governor's request the British yesterday relieved (P) the Chinese Commission unopposed. The country is quiet."

It has been decided, with a view to the prevention of piracies and the better protection of trade on the West River, to act upon a suggestion made by the naval authorities that merchant vessels should use one route only between Samshui and the sea, and that this route should be specially protected by gunboats. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has declared that the best route for such a purpose would be that from Samshui to the sea by Wangmoon, Sailem and Junction Channels, and the West River between Samshui and Kongmoon; and the naval authorities have given directions to Her Majesty's ships employed on the West River to patrol this route accordingly.

It is reported by *The Rangoon Gazette* that in consequence of requests made by the British Ambassador in Peking to the Chinese Government and of communications which have passed between the Deputy Commissioner of Myitkyina and the Sub-Prefect of Tengyueh, the Chinese forces of regular troops and irregular levies which were stationed near the frontier have been much reduced and all Chinese troops and levies have retired to the East of the watershed of the Nmai Kha. The Chinese force which occupied Hpare, the scene of the conflict between Mr. Hertz's escort and a Chinese levy is reported to have burnt some houses and driven off some cattle before retiring. Negotiations for a meeting between the Deputy Commissioners of Bhamo and Myitkyina and the Sub-Prefect of Tengyueh are still proceeding. It seems probable that the officials at Tengyueh at first believed, though erroneously, that Hpare was in Chinese territory. It is, in point of fact, within the provisional boundary claimed in 1893 by the British Government and acquiesced in by the Government of China, though not in administered territory. No further trouble is anticipated on the frontier, and a definite arrangement for the settling of the boundary will no doubt be concluded in due course. The Chinese General left Tengyueh on the 3rd April for Talifu, where, it is reported, the Panthays are giving some trouble.

A Canton correspondent of *The North China Daily News* learns from a very trustworthy source that the government officials anticipate a great rebellion in Kwangtung province some time during the summer, and are making every effort to arm the troops with rapid-firing guns. Over 5,000 Mausers arrived at Canton recently, being portion of a contract for 15,000 ordered in December last by Li Hung-chang. The heads of the discontented people are also buying and smuggling into the province Mausers, machine guns, and ammunition in great quantities, sufficient at the present moment to put a force of over 25,000 men in the field. The delay in the breaking out of the anticipated rebellion is due, it is stated, to the fact that the rebel chiefs desire to have 50,000 men, at least, who must be armed like modern troops to form the nucleus of the insurgent army. Viceroy Li seems to be alive to the danger in his province, and is said to be quietly making his preparations to meet the crisis. Telegrams between Canton and Peking are constantly going backwards and forwards, reporting progress of the armament of the troops in the south. It is therefore expected that Viceroy Li will give even larger contracts for modern arms and ammunition, which his opponents welcome, as they anticipate capturing these arms, etc., for their own use at some time.

HONGKONG AND THE PHILIPPINE TRADE.

(Daily Press, 5th May.)

That the Hongkong merchants are fully alive to the changing conditions in the Philippines and that they are watching the developments there under American rule with the keen eye of business men there can be no doubt. Under the Spanish régime trade in these fertile islands received no impetus or encouragement. Spanish energy was not of itself of that sufficient high quality to lift the natives up to the arts of industry and the acquisition of wealth. Vexatious Customs regulations and special dues on imports and exports tended to stifle the Foreign Trade at Manila, yet Manila prospered; her unique position, both with relation to the islands themselves and to the neighbouring Empire of China, assuring her a prosperity that no amount of unwise legislation could possibly gainsay. The unrest, rebellion, and war, which have characterised the Philippine Islands for the past five years must have had a very material effect in retarding the culture and export of sugar, tobacco, coffee, and hemp—the principal products of these islands, and further restrained the branching out into new industries and enterprise for which times of peace are alone applicable.

The differential duties in favour of goods imported in Spanish bottoms, while they by no means shut out English manufactures or the products from English possessions, enhanced the cost of manufactured goods and sent ships back to Spain with half cargoes, for Spain could neither supply the demands nor absorb the products of her Philippine possessions. Spain by her trade policy secured the import trade and Hongkong from its close proximity to Manila became a transfer port for British and other foreign goods to be transhipped to steamers flying the Spanish flag. The exclusive policy of Spain, however, did not secure to her any great consumption of her own manufactured products, and in the exports from the islands she was far excelled by the purchases of Britain, almost equalled by those of the United States of America. Foreign Trade was confined to the ports of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga, and these numerous and fertile islands, which from their formation and the great amount of mineral wealth they are known to contain, under Spanish administration in its pristine days only succeeded in raising the value of exports to about ten shillings per head of the total population—an amount utterly disproportionate to the capacities of the soil and the many opportunities of long Spanish dominion.

Hongkong merchants and Hongkong shipping are too intimately associated with the Philippines for the upheaval character on old traditions, the convulsive nature of a new form of Government, the restive spirit of reform as exhibited in the United States, and the political significance of an energetic race now established, with its many attendant possibilities, at our very borders, to escape comment from our leading exponents of commerce, accompanied by a desire to adapt ourselves to the varying conditions of the times.

The China and Manila Steamboat Company, Limited, by increasing its capital from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 takes a very hopeful view of the future and augurs well of American administration in the Philippines and the increase of Hongkong trade. The Chairman at the meeting of the Company held on the 14th April last, when this resolution was passed, thus expressed him-

self:—"It simply comes to this, that we must 'keep up with the expansion of trade with the Philippines or fall behind in the struggle. We cannot keep still, for that means being 'passed by every one of our competitors, nor can we wait till the last moment to 'procure tonnage for our wants. We are 'bound to look ahead and be prepared to 'meet an increased demand for steamers.' We hope that the predictions of the Chairman of this company may be verified, and that in the near future by increased trade and profits the company may be congratulated upon the venture which it has now taken in hand.

But of all that has recently been said with regard to the trade in the Philippines nothing to us seems more terse and appropriate than the remarks of Mr. R. M. GRAY, the chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and a gentleman who in this community has earned a reputation for his sound sense and moderation. In his remarks to the Chamber, Mr. GRAY thus approached the question of tariffs, on which the Hongkong trade with the Philippines so largely depends:—"Another question not dealt with in the Report, but of no small interest to this port, is the Customs Tariff and Regulations in the Philippine Islands. A copy of the 'new Provisional Tariff and Regulations' has reached this Chamber from the Acting British Consul at Manila through the Colonial Government, and this was circulated among the members most interested in the trade with the Philippines, but so far we have only received one or two replies. There can be no doubt that the duties levied by the American authorities are practically the same as those imposed by the Spaniards, and the general opinion, I believe, on the part of shipowners and masters is, that the Customs Regulations are even more stringent and obstructive. I understand, however, that there is a probability of an early departure from the United States of a Civil Commission to enquire into and institute a permanent system of administration for the Philippines in place of the military rule hitherto necessitated by circumstances, and it is to be hoped that their recommendations will move towards less onerous taxations and regulations, which will assist instead of interfering with the natural expansion of the trade of these fertile islands."

We cannot disguise the fact that there is a marked note of anxiety in Mr. GRAY's speech, an uncertainty as regards the future. But as yet we are scarcely prepared to accept a pessimistic view of the situation or to harbour too rosy a view of the possibilities. In the subjugation of the Philippine Islands the United States has had to undertake a difficult and arduous task, and with the followers of AGUINALDO still in the field, or not brought into obedience, General ORRIS and his staff have been fully occupied in subduing a visible and tangible foe; and however great the abilities of the Governor-General may be he has had little time to attend to the affairs of Civil Government. Military Government is only an expedient. It cannot pretend to administer a country with the skill of trained legislators, particularly with the enemy still in arms. Abuses and excess of zeal there may have been at Manila, but we are confident that with more peaceful times the votaries of commerce will receive their due attention. From the reputation of the United States we were led to expect too great an improvement in too little a time. War will have its attendant evils, from which even Manila is not exempt, and Peace alone

can smoothe the ruffled plumes. It is not a fair comparison to judge of what Manila was three or four years ago and what it is now. Time and good civil administration alone can bring prosperity. We expect no excessive tariffs. The conditions of the Philippines are not those of the United States of America, with a large industrial and intelligent artisan class in many centres to support—and in the supply of her food stuffs, her machinery and steel ware, the United States is well able to hold her own in open markets. We look rather to the development of the staple products of the Philippines and to the unfolding of their mineral wealth. In their new experience of Colonial Empire the Americans carry with them the best wishes of Great Britain, and in particular of this island so near to their doors, and we trust that under a wiser régime than that of Spain our merchants will participate in a fair share of the trade that the Philippines seem destined to develop.

RUSSIAN ANXIETY ABOUT JAPAN.

(Daily Press, May 7th.)

The Standard Odessa correspondent's communication on the attitude of the Russian Government toward the present Japanese activity in military and naval matters calls attention once more to the dangerous situation which has developed in that part of the Far East of which Corea is the centre. That the authorities at St. Petersburg should feel anxious is only natural; but when we consider the way in which Russia has been pouring troops into her outposts in the far-east, any complaint she may make about Japan is rather of a like nature to the Boer Republics' protest against the presence of British troops on their frontiers, when they had for years been gathering stores of ammunition and war material within the borders of their own territory. A short time ago we quoted some remarks of an Odessa correspondent to the effect that officers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet who had recently returned to Odessa were strongly of the opinion that the enormous garrisons being formed at Port Arthur, Dalni, and Vladivostok would shortly be employed as a lever for compelling the Japanese to abandon their pretensions in Corea; and, moreover, that one naval officer gave Japan only to the end of the current year to relinquish the struggle. We do not attach too much weight to the sayings of irresponsible persons; but cannot deny all significance to a widely-held belief. On the other hand we have had ample opportunities of knowing what semi-official and non-official Japan thinks about the situation; namely, that the loss of that influence in Corea which has been part of the hereditary policy of Japan for so long would mean the extinction of the island as a first-class power. All talk about an understanding between Russia and Japan up to the present in the matter of Corea seems absolutely discredited by the masses of both nations, and apparently with reason.

Russia's present anxiety is ascribed to the naval manoeuvres which have been proceeding off the Japanese coast. They were viewed "with suspicious interest," says The Standard's correspondent, "as a covertly intended demonstration." All that can be said of this is that, if it is a demonstration, it is by no means a bad stroke of policy. Britain has often felt the advantage of mobilising a portion of her fleet, for no declared object; in times when talk runs high such a demonstration often had a quieting effect. However, the Japanese naval manoeuvres have been preparing for so long a time that it is not necessary to attri-

bute any particular momentary significance to them. This does not, of course, detract from their value as an object-lesson. The question now is, can the present situation endure much longer without any open rupture? The hope of the continuation of peace is sustained chiefly by the fact, which the wiser among Japanese politicians fully recognize, that Japan has little to gain by a victory otherwise than diplomatic. They know that Russia has never sat down after defeat and accepted the situation. The Crimean War is a strong instance. Apparently Russian ambition received a grave check when the allies defeated her in the Crimea. But, as was admirably pointed out by the writer who uses the pen-name of VLADIMIR, in his book on Russia and the Siberian railway, Russia gained much more in the Far East than she lost in the West, and that during the actual progress of the war. Then there is the action of the other Powers interested in the development of Korea to be considered. The extremely problematic nature of the issue may have the fortunate effect of driving both nations to determine at least to exhaust all the resources of diplomacy before they think of a more serious course of action. But it may be noted that *The Japan Daily Mail*, in a recent article, does not find it possible to take a cheerful view of affairs. With regard to Japanese aspirations in Korea our contemporary says: "Unless Russia herself abandon either Vladivostok or Manchuria, she cannot possibly allow Korea to be held by a Power which would thus be in a position to cut her in two. The geographical situation is most unfortunate from the point of view of those that desire to see Japan and Russia remain at peace."

KANG YU WEI AND REFORM CHINA.

(Daily Press, 8th May.)

Recently *The North China Daily News* has been publishing some interesting manifestoes from the "reformer" KANG YU WEI, which call for some notice. Without attempting, as some of his more foolish admirers have done, to exalt KANG to the rank of a possible statesman, there is much in what he puts forward that may well be taken into serious consideration. He is above all a patriot, and we shall not be going far afield when we affirm that one of the great wants of China has ever been patriotism: he feels deeply the present degradation of his country, and, though we may not be at one with him in all the measures he would propose, there is no doubt that many of the steps he recommended to his master were in the right direction, and were both wise and expedient. There is something touching in the personal homage he renders to the unfortunate boy Emperor, and the sovereign who has been able to excite so personal a devotion, as did KWANG HSU from the ministers whom he elected to place around him, could certainly not have been devoid of many of the brightest attributes of governance. We think all the more highly of Japan that she has succeeded in extricating herself from the trammels of her very good friends the European Powers, and we would be very well content to see KANG's dream of a great Chinese Empire carried to a successful issue. We write this because there is evidently a very great misconception of the character and part taken by KANG YU WEI in the present movement. That he is himself little better than a visionary we are willing to admit, but the history of the world teaches us that to visionaries we

owe every step forward in the path towards civilisation. The human mind is, in fact, so constituted that without enthusiasm nations cannot be led to undergo the personal sacrifices necessary to bring about a vital change; and it has been the absence from the Chinese mind of anything approaching to enthusiasm that has resulted in the general stagnation of the intellect. This natural defect of the Chinese mind has been aggravated by a false system of education; and it is to the credit of the Emperor KWANG HSU that he was able to see this, and surrounded himself with men of like calibre. Revolutions are not made with rose-water, we have the authority of a great European statesman for saying; nor, we may add, are they effected by angels; and KANG, if he has some of the virtues, has likewise his proportion of the vices which go to make a successful revolutionary leader, and herein lies the great danger, and a danger which grows day by day. The change has been so long delayed that China's very good friends, who but a few years ago would have looked upon reform with sufficiently friendly eyes, have now come to look for the reversion of the property as an event within measurable distance. China is moribund, and the physicians have given up hope of the recovery of the patient. The patient had not in his lifetime troubled himself about the usual social amenities, and, now that the end has come, they have assembled themselves about his bedside, waiting for the breath to leave his body. Is it any wonder that a panacea, likely to restore the patient to life and vigour, should meet with scant welcome in such a company? KANG is not yet sufficiently advanced in his knowledge of statecraft to recognise how intensely selfish is the human animal; the Empress Dowager is bringing down the once great and respected empire of China to disgrace and perdition; yet the woman who is doing all this is honoured and respected, while the true Emperor is held a captive, and exposed to every process of contumely and contempt, fed on the coarsest of food, and the Empress herself given little better than rags to clothe herself withal. The foreign Powers who openly profess an intense interest in China sit round, and laugh and chaff one another; nay, what is worse, do not wait for the patient's death, but quietly annex his household goods under his very eyes; and the Dowager dances in and out and gives to each a slice of the good things going. KANG is no statesman not to perceive that all this is mere human nature. Such is the inevitable conclusion that sooner or later has to come to every reformer, to the successful as well as to the unsuccessful. Great thoughts, as Lord BEACONSFIELD found out, "have very little to do with the business of the world, and human affairs, even in an age of revolution, are the subject of compromise; and the essence of compromise is littleness." Every reformer who essays the task undertaken by KANG YU WEI has sooner or later to discover this inevitable truth, and happy is he to whom the knowledge has not come too late. KANG's aims are lofty, his sympathies wide, his love for his country pure; five years ago much could have been done, but the patient has already out-lived his friends, and KANG as a healer is out of place amongst the hungry crowd of watchers.

It is reported that Mr. John Barrett, former U.S. Minister to Siam, will be appointed on the Commission to study the markets and industrial progress of the Orient, as the representative of the Pacific Coast.

THE GOVERNMENT AND OUR COLONIES IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 9th May.)

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs did not add anything to the strength of the Government's Case in the matter of China in the defence which he made in the House of Commons on the 30th March. He expressed a certain amount of satisfaction, which no one else who took part in the debate was prepared to share, at British policy in China during the past year. From information which had reached the Government, he declared, neither had British trade suffered in China nor had British prestige suffered in any respect. This throws a curious light on the value of the information which is supplied to the Government. With regard to the diplomatic victories of the Tsungli Yamen, of which the details can be disinterred with a little patience from the recent Blue Book, Mr. BRODRICK's simple but very insufficient answer was "Have foreign Powers met with no difficulties from the Yamen?" We do not, however, propose to treat the question of general policy, but only to touch on the references made in the course of the debate of the 30th March to the British colonies in China. Mr. WALTON, who continues steadfast in his rôle of champion of British rights in China, insisted that, though repeated declarations of policy had been made by Her Majesty's Government which, if carried out, would have satisfied everyone concerned with British interests in the Far East, as a matter of fact they were not carried out. With regard, for instance, to the terms on which the acquisition of Weihaiwei and Kowloon had been secured, these declarations had proved delusive. Mr. BRODRICK, in his reply, dealt with the "effective boundary" question at Kowloon. "What is it we asked for and obtained?" he said, "We obtained 200 square miles addition to the colony of Hongkong. That in itself is a not inconsiderable accession." Shanchun, he continued, we were obliged to take temporarily owing to the opposition threatened by disorganised Chinese troops; but when the cause of offence was gone, should not the punishment be withdrawn too? He granted Mr. WALTON's contention that we should by taking a further tract of land, in the first instance have secured an effective boundary; but asked whether the advocates of an extended boundary considered the probable number of troops required to maintain that boundary. As this section of the subject was dropped at this point amid the cheers of Mr. BRODRICK's followers, it would seem that he was allowed to secure an apparent argumentative success. But it is impossible to believe that the House endorsed the opinion that true economy should rest content with an ineffective boundary because it would not require so many men to guard it. What of defence in time of war? Was not the whole idea of the extension of territory to make the boundary effective? A certain melancholy satisfaction may be felt by the people of Hongkong, ourselves included, who in no half-hearted way denounced the retrocession of Shanchun as a most absurd blunder on the grounds both of military defence and of moral effect on the Chinese. But it is almost inconceivable that a responsible Minister should stand up and say: "I quite grant that we ought to have taken a further tract of land, but think how expensive it would have been to maintain the proper boundary!"

With regard to Weihaiwei, no fresh light was thrown on the probable course of action. Mr. BRODRICK was discretely silent. Mr. WALTON said that the place might have been a great success as a commercial port if we had not tied our hands by promising Germany not to connect it with the interior of Shantung by railway; although, as he pointed out, the First Lord of the Treasury had been absolutely wrong when he stated that such a connection was physically impossible, for the fact was that there was not a hill 100 feet high between the place and Chefoo. The opinion which we quoted yesterday from a service correspondent, that Weihaiwei is commercially valueless, is practically that held by Mr. WALTON, and he could only suggest that it should be handed over to Germany in return for her support in securing another naval base at or near the mouth of the Yangtze. Sir EDWARD GREY, who pointed out that members on his side of the House had deprecated the original occupation of Weihaiwei, said: "We were told that it would not in any case be of commercial value; though it turns out that it is of commercial value." He was of the opinion that a stronger position nearer the mouth of the Yangtze would have been a better second naval base in China; but feared that the occupation of Weihaiwei would cause a reluctance to take another station nearer the centre of our commercial interests. As preparing the way for any common agreement as to the future of Weihaiwei the debate was useless; it certainly did not draw any indication from the Government of the official view, and we cannot suppose that it was expected to do so.

CHINA AND RECIPROCITY.

(Daily Press, 11th May.)

As the intimate relations between the United States and China grow (and of the rapidity of their growth one has only to use one's eyes to be assured), it is inevitable that some solution must be found of the Chinese labour-exclusion question which will satisfy the Chinese that they are to receive a just equivalent for the concessions which they are being prevailed on to make. The more advanced Chinese thinkers, who look with favour on the idea of the spread of European and American enterprise throughout their country, are not content that, while this movement receives their assistance, on the other hand the boycotting of Chinese immigration into the territories of the recipients of their good-will should continue to grow rather more than less stringent. In his article in *The Forum*, from which we quoted the other day, the Chinese Consul-General to the United States brought forward among other points this question of reciprocity in the relations of the United States and China; and indeed Ho Yow has on many occasions called attention to the necessity of altering the present state of affairs if China is to extend a cordial welcome to strangers coming to her for the purposes of trade, &c. The Chinese Representative in Washington, WU TING-FANG, takes up the case in *The Independent* and vigorously defends the rights of his fellow-countrymen. The Americans, he says, have not thoroughly studied the question; nor do they look at it broadly and impartially. The Chinese who go to America give an honest equivalent in work for the money they take. "They are excluded," he exclaims, "not because they are too bad, but because they are too good." As for the cheapness of

Chinese labour in competition with American, there are the Italians and Hungarians, also cheap, who are not excluded. WU TING-FANG, however, is willing to admit some reason—he does not say just reason—for the exclusion of Chinese labour in the Treaty of 1880. The first Article of this treaty runs thus:—"Whenever, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of the Chinese labourers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects, or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as labourers, other classes not being included in the limitation. Legislation in regard to Chinese labourers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension, of immigration and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse."

For this Article the Chinese Representative in Washington allows a certain amount of reason. But the Treaty of 1894, which by its first Article absolutely prohibited the coming of Chinese labourers into the States except under specified conditions, went on to exempt, in its third Article, "officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travellers for curiosity or pleasure." In September 1898, says WU TING-FANG, this clause was held to exclude all other classes. What is the consequence, he asks? "The Chinese banker, the Chinese doctor, the Chinese missionary, the Chinese lawyer, or private gentleman, are not admitted because they do not come within the five classes mentioned in the treaty. Americans want to develop their trade with China, want to be good friends with China. That is very natural; we are glad to hear it, but is the present state of things satisfactory? How can you expect Chinese merchants to give you much business in the face of these facts?" That there is a genuine grievance here it cannot honestly be denied, and there should not be much doubt that the growth of American trade in China will induce a more lenient interpretation of the doubtful clause. But it is also to be feared that the labour-exclusion question is only dormant for a time; in the Philippines and Hawaii it has certainly not been finally settled. The Asiatic labour difficulty in British Columbia is very acute just now, and Japan has shown her active concern on the point. If China should ever awaken to a sense of nationality, the subject of a fuller amount of reciprocity of treatment between other nations and herself must arise, when the economists, more especially those of America, will have before them again a serious case, which hitherto they have been contented to treat with the knife rather than seek for a more scientific method of curing.

We are informed by Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, General Managers of Oliver's Freshhold Mines, Ltd., that they have received the following telegram from the Mines:—"During April 428 tons of stone were crushed, yielding 153 ozs. retorted gold; the mill ran 25 days. We shall have to suspend crushing till better developed. It is very probable that we shall be able to resume in two months. Have called for tenders sinking for the shaft 200 feet. Short of money. Remit by telegram \$2,000."

A MISSIONARY'S PROTEST.

(Daily Press, 9th May.)

A correspondent, whose letter appears in this week's issue, is very indignant about a paragraph which appeared in the *Daily Press* of March 8th, in which we quoted some remarks from a correspondent on the conduct of certain missionaries in China. Mr. CAMPBELL takes exception to our characterisation of these remarks as "interesting" and considers that "the quotation is so made as to give some ground for the idea that it expresses the editorial mind." We should not have thought it necessary to say that in quoting our first correspondent's remarks we had no intention either of approving them or disagreeing with them, had not Mr. CAMPBELL shown that he attached more meaning to the word "interesting" than was intended by us when we wrote it. The deliberately expressed opinion of a man who has lived in the country of which he writes is often interesting, whether it be a correct deduction from the facts or not. We cannot here enter into the question whether the missionaries of China are all such men as Mr. CAMPBELL has been fortunate enough to meet or whether our first correspondent's words do a grave injustice to those of whom he speaks. He is prepared to maintain his position, as will be seen from a quotation from a second letter of his, appearing in another column. We give both writers' statements as their honest opinions, based on the facts which have come before their eyes. Beyond that we have not expressed and do not now express any judgment on the matter.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Monday afternoon, the 7th inst., a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, Major-General GASCOIGNE, C.M.G.

The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. A. W. BREWIN.

Hon. H. C. NICOLLE.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. H. SMITH.

Hon. R. M. GRAY.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. R. M. Gray and Herbert Smith took the oaths on taking their seats as members of the Council.

PAPERS.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the following papers:—Extracts from despatch No. 50 of 16th Feb., 1900, from the Secretary of State for the colonies regarding the memoranda from unofficial members of Council and the protest of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead on the subject of the estimates for 1900; report on the health and sanitary condition of the colony of Hongkong for 1899; report of the Director of Public Works for 1899, financial returns for the year 1899.

FINANCIAL.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table financial minutes Nos. 15 and 21, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

FIRST READINGS.

The following Bills were read a first time:—

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 10 of 1872.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law providing for the grant of pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased public officers.

The Council adjourned until next Monday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said the Governor recommended the Council to vote "a sum of \$550 to defray the cost of an addition of \$20 per mensem to the pay of the Corps Quarter Master Sergeant in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on his appointment as Corps Sergeant Major, and of the pay of an Orderly Room Clerk." The number of volunteers had increased so much and the office work was now so heavy that this addition to the staff had been recommended as necessary.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote "a sum of (\$3,201.40) for the provision of a Rifle Range for the Hongkong Volunteer Corps in the Sokompo Valley." The Rifle Range hitherto used had been the Police Range at Kowloon, which was no longer safe for the new carbine with which the Volunteer Corps was armed. The police would have the use of the range.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote "a sum of \$420, to cover the salary of a Temporary Clerk at the Colonial Secretary's Office for the current year at \$35 per mensem." The clerk in question was taken on soon after the New Territory was taken over, and he was not paid anything last year and no provision was made for his salary this year.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote "a sum of \$544, to cover certain expenses of a Survey for Rent Roll purposes in the New Territory during four months of the current year." The survey in question was for the purpose of ascertaining who were the real cultivators of the soil.

The vote was passed.

The CHAIRMAN said the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote "a sum of \$690 to defray, during the current year, the increase in salary of Mr. Charles Ford, Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, Department, sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 41 of 12th February, 1900." Mr. Ford was left out of the general increase given to superior officers, and this was to remedy the error.

The vote was passed.

The CHAIRMAN said the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote "the following sums for further Public Works Extraordinary to be undertaken in the year 1900:—(1) Road from Upper Tram Station to High West, \$6,050.00; (2) Completion of improvements Wongneichong Recreation Ground, \$15,897.00; (3) No. 7, Police Station, Vote on account of Estimate for \$45,000, \$8,000.00; total, \$29,947.00." These were all works which had been approved of by the Public Works Committee.

The vote was passed.

The CHAIRMAN said the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote "a sum of \$3,000 for the erection of a Public Latrine in Gough Street."

The vote was passed.

This was all the business.

Intelligence comes from Seoul to the effect that the Japanese Representative is very strongly pressing the claim of his national, Mr. Asano, to the Chukshan mine. The Korean Government had rejected this application, but there are prospects that the decision will be re-considered, since it would amount to an unfriendly discrimination against Japan.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held on Thursday, the 10th inst. The Hon. R. D. Ormsby presided, and there were also present Lieut.-Col. Ryan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Lowson, Mr. Fung Wah Chuen, Mr. Chan A Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1899 was submitted.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the report be adopted and forwarded to the Colonial Government.

Lieut.-Col. RYAN seconded.

Dr. CLARK explained that on page 6 there was an error of one figure, which would be corrected in the copies which would be sent out later on to the members of the Board.

Mr. McKie suggested that in forwarding the report to the Government special attention be drawn to what was written by the Medical Officer of Health on page 2 under the heading of "Public Urinals." It was stated that there were only three of these conveniences in the colony for a population of 120,000, to say nothing of a European population not resident of something like 50,000. He thought this state of affairs was a disgrace to a civilised colony like Hongkong.

Dr. HARTIGAN supported Mr. McKie's suggestion, and the motion was carried with this addition.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

The report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the year 1899 was submitted, and on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. HARTIGAN, the report was adopted, and it was decided to forward a copy to the Government.

THE SANITARY SURVEYOR'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

In his report for the first quarter of 1900 the Sanitary Surveyor (Mr. R. F. Drury) said:—"Plans have been deposited during the quarter for the re-drainage of 166 houses; plans for 464 were carried forward from 1899, making a total of 630 in hand during the quarter. The drainage of 68 has been completed and the plans for 12 houses have been cancelled, leaving 550 to carry forward. Repairs to drainage arrangements have been carried out in 33 instances, and 254 houses were carried forward from last year, making a total of 237 houses in hand for repairs during the quarter. Certificates have been granted under section 74 of Ordinance 24 of 1887 for 91 new buildings that they have been built in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance. The drains of 40 houses have been inspected and reported on. Of this number one required reconstruction and 39 amending. Notices have been served on the owners of 40 houses calling on them to execute the necessary work."

The report was adopted, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. Lowson.

THE SANITARY REFORM QUESTION.

The following letter, dated 1st May, from the Acting Colonial Secretary was submitted:—"I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 67 of the 27th ultimo, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Sanitary Board at a meeting held on the 26th ultimo, in which the Government is asked to set aside annually a fixed percentage of the assessed taxes and premia on land sales for the purpose of improving the sanitation of Hongkong in such manner as the Sanitary Board with the approval of the Government may suggest. In reply I am to state that His Excellency feels that the request made in the resolution is too large a one for him in his capacity as Acting Governor only to deal with, but that as His Excellency is in sympathy with the object which the Board has in view, he would suggest that the Board should draw up a scheme of what sanitary improvements they consider necessary which can be laid before the Governor on his return to the colony."

Dr. HARTIGAN minuted—"I think the Board have already given a list of works to be carried out at once."

Lieut.-Col. Ryan minuted—"I think the suggestion of H.E. the Acting Governor an excellent one. A thorough scheme of sanitary reform, including improvement of means of dealing with epidemics, should be prepared by the Board."

Lieut.-Col. RYAN, pursuant to notice, moved:—"That in accordance with the suggestion of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Sanitary Board in Committee appointed by the Sanitary Board prepare with as little delay as possible, for submission to Government, a comprehensive scheme of sanitary reform for this colony, with special reference to arrangements for dealing with epidemics such as bubonic plague, points of more immediate urgency being first dealt with and forming the subject of interim reports." He observed that there was no necessity to impress upon the Board the fact that sanitary reform was necessary; there was no need to impress on the community that sanitary reform was necessary. What was needed was to impress upon the Government the necessity of giving effect to the suggestions of the Board. If the committee which he proposed were to meet and exchange views he had no doubt they could make most valuable suggestions in addition to those they had already made.

Mr. OSBORNE, in seconding, said he quite agreed with Colonel Ryan that it seemed to be useless for the Board to be continually making spasmodic efforts of sanitary reform and sending in isolated suggestions. They might attain some good by putting on record once and for all a comprehensive report as to what they wanted to place the town in a proper condition and deal with epidemics. The only danger from his point of view was that the committee might meet and spend a large amount of time and trouble and energy in forming these reports and then the reports might be pigeon-holed.

Dr. HARTIGAN thought that under the circumstances it was a matter of duty to do as was proposed, though he was afraid that after they had spent a great deal of time their suggestions might be pigeon-holed as before. However, in this case they were asked by the Officer Administering the Government, who he believed had the interests of the colony very much at heart, to prepare a scheme, and he thought they should do so.

The PRESIDENT said that before putting the resolution to the Board, a resolution which he was quite in sympathy with in one way, he might say he had often been struck with the pessimistic view taken by members of the Sanitary Board and by the press, and a good many others in the colony, as to the state of Hongkong, and the amount of abuse heaped on the Government for doing nothing as regarded the sanitary state of the colony. He was not a doctor, but on looking at the death rate of Hongkong and comparing it with the death rate of his own beautiful city of Dublin he found that in Hongkong with plague in its midst they had a death rate of 22 per thousand, whilst in Dublin, there was a death rate of 5 per thousand. He did not mean to say that having plague here was not a very terrible thing and a great loss to Hongkong, but at the same time the death returns showed that Hongkong was not an unhealthy city. With regard to the Government, a good deal was said about the Government having done nothing towards the sanitation, but as far as he knew they had done a great deal, though of course there was more to be done. Some years ago the Government built a palatial police station, but the police never occupied it, the Government having handed it over as a plague hospital. Then the drainage of the town was carried out under Mr. Chadwick at an enormous expense. A great many other things had been done by the Government, and to condemn the Government in the wholesale fashion that they were sometimes condemned, charging them with sitting still and doing nothing with the recommendations of the Board, was, he thought unfair. However, much remained to be done, and if something could be done to reduce the deaths from plague they might be proud of Hongkong being one of the healthiest cities in the British Empire.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by Lieut.-Col. RYAN, it was decided that the whole Board should form the committee.

THE HOUSING OF SHEEP AND SWINE AT KENNEDY TOWN.

Papers were submitted relative to the suggestion of the Sanitary Board that additional sheds for sheep and swine should be erected at Kennedy town depot. His Excellency approved of provision being made in the estimates for 1901 for the erection of a new shed below the present cattle depot, the cost being estimated at \$11,000.

THE PROPOSED OBSERVATION STATION.

A discussion took place as to a proposed observation station under the Venice Sanitary Convention, and on the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by Dr. LOWSON, it was decided to recommend the Government to proceed as rapidly as possible with the erection of an observation station somewhere in the neighbourhood of Lyehikok.

RAT POISONING IN SEWERS.

The following report by Mr. Drury, the Sanitary Surveyor, as to experiments in rat poisoning in sewers, was submitted:—

"Please lay before the Board for their information with a view to ascertain if they are desirous of these experiments being further continued. I am of opinion that no success can be expected, for rats apparently do not inhabit these small glazed pipe sewers with their steep grades and rapid flow, particularly when they get ample food above ground. The overseer who has been on these sewers for some thirteen years has never seen a rat in them, and taking into account the fact that the cleansing discs are passed through the sewers about once a month it rather suggests a proof that they do not frequent them at all.

"Mr. Wild, the Acting Government Analyst, and myself have experimented in two lengths of the High Street 9-inch sewer, from Eastern Street to Centre Street and from Centre Street to Pokfulam Road, 450 and 850 lineal feet respectively (a neighbourhood which is reported to be greatly frequented by rats), and with no results.

"The lengths tested were hermetically sealed. Wire nets were placed in the manholes next to the tested lengths to catch any rats that might have been killed and brought away by the flush after opening the tested portions.

"Experiment I.—Material used:—Potassium cyanide 12 lbs., sulphuric acid 7 lbs. The acid was diluted with four times its bulk of water. The hydrocyanic acid gas was generated in jars, each jar containing 2 lbs. of cyanide and 2½ pints of the diluted acid. Two jars were placed in each of three manholes.

"One hour was allowed for the generation and spread of the gas, the sewer afterwards being flushed with water to ensure the spread of gas and to carry down dead rats. Test paper showed the presence of gas after being flushed with water. The percentage of poisonous gas in this test was about 12 per cent.

"Experiment II.—Material used:—Potassium Cyanide 20 lbs., sulphuric acid 14 lbs. The acid was diluted with gas generated as in Experiment I. In this case five manholes were used, three containing two generating jars with 2 lbs. of cyanide in each; the remaining two contained one and three jars respectively, these jars holding as before 2 lbs. cyanide. The experiment was carried out in a similar manner as before. The percentage of poisonous gas was about 15 per cent."

Minutes attached to the papers by Drs. Hartigan and Lowson showed that these gentlemen anticipated failure.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. CLARK, it was decided to forward the report to Government.

THE NUISANCE NEAR THE CRICKET GROUND.

A further reply from the Acting Colonial Secretary relative to the removal of the urinal at the western end of the Cricket Ground said that owing to the location of the Hongkong Club and numerous other large buildings on the Praya Reclamation a urinal for the use of the numerous chair and jinriksha coolies employed in connection with those buildings in the immediate vicinity was rendered absolutely necessary. If the urinal, therefore, were to be removed it must be removed to a site in the immediate vicinity, and to find such a site which would at the same time be free from objection was by no means easy, and might entail con-

siderable expense. A solution of the difficulty was under consideration.

THE PLAGUE AT WUCHOW.

A letter from the British Consulate at Wuchow, dated 25th April, stated that several cases of bubonic plague were reported as having occurred within the previous three or four days in the city of Wuchow and suburbs.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

Dr. LOWSON, in accordance with notice of motion, proposed:—"That attention of Government be called to Bye-law 10, Section 13, Ordinance 15, of 1894—That whenever two cases of plague have occurred in any health district the Sanitary Board recommend the hours be changed from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., to 5 a.m. to 6 p.m."

Mr. MCKIE seconded.

Dr. CLARK, however, suggested that to save time the Board should approve of the following bye-law, which could be brought before the Legislative Council on Monday next and become law at once, viz. "Any officer of the Sanitary Board may during the prevalence in the colony, or in any district thereof bubonic plague, cholera, or small-pox, and within such limits as may from time to time be defined by the Board, enter any building or curtilage between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. for the purpose of ascertaining whether any sick person or dead body is to be found upon such premises. If any sick person be so found, such officer may detain such person or remove him to a public hospital until he can be examined by some legally qualified and registered medical practitioner and he may remove any dead body found upon such premises to the Public Mortuary."

The suggested bye-law was adopted.

EXEMPTION GRANTED.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by Dr. LOWSON, an application for exemption from making a back yard at No. 66, Hollywood, road, was granted.

THE PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

A further report of the progress of bubonic plague in Tainan, Formosa, showed 36 new cases between April 9th and 17th.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

Papers were submitted relating to premises at No. 1, Chak Hing-lane, Dr. CLARK suggesting that the whole of the premises should be closed at once as unfit for human habitation. He added, "A case of plague occurred in these premises in 1896, another in 1893, two in 1899, and another this week. Each floor should be locked up in such a way that it cannot be entered by vagrants. I would recommend the demolition of these premises."

It was decided to close the premises.

THE LIMEWASHING RETURN.

"The fortnightly lime-washing return said—"The period for the Central District has now expired with seven days grace, and still according to notifications of intention sent in 535 houses still require lime-washing. It is possible that a good proportion of these have been done without notification. The Inspector is, however, now devoting himself to prosecuting all owners of above houses for (1) 'not cleansing;' (2) 'failing to notify the department of intention to cleanse;' on either or both counts. The work is proceeding as quickly as possible regarding lack of facilities at the Land Office to quickly obtain the requisite names of owners of the various houses."

COMBATING THE PLAGUE.

Dr. CLARK announced that 3,646 rats had been destroyed during the past fortnight, making a total of 13,834. He added that the sub-committee appointed by the Board to arrange as to precautions against the spread of plague had recommended the Government to place a guard somewhere near Murray Barracks to prevent bedding, etc., from the district infected with plague from being taken from the eastern to the Central district. With regard to the dumping of dead bodies in the streets, the Tung Wah Hospital people had been approached, and something was to be done by them with the view to prevent this as far as possible. In connection with that matter it was proposed to put in force a regulation adopted in 1898, empowering persons suffering from plague to leave the colony under certain restrictions, the removal of the bodies

of persons who had died from plague being also provided for. The wharf by which they had to leave in 1898 was not now available, and he proposed that Sutherland street Wharf should be substituted. Continuing, Dr. CLARK said he understood steps were being taken to open a branch hospital in connection with the Tung Wah hospital for the accommodation of plague patients. In conclusion he proposed that the villages in Kowloon be declared infected with plague, as he was sorry to say that a number of cases had occurred there.

Dr. LOWSON, in seconding, expressed his approval of the establishment of a proper Chinese plague hospital.

Mr. OSBORNE also expressed his satisfaction with the proposal to establish a Chinese plague hospital, observing—"If a man chooses to go and die in the manner which seems to him fittest he is entitled to do so. He is entitled to die in the manner which pleases him best and to select the hospital—which after all is nothing nor less than a house to die in—which he prefers."

The motion was carried.

THE PLAGUE AT MACAO.

The deaths in Macao for the week ended 15th April numbered 93, including 39 from plague. There were 94 deaths during the following week, including 59 from plague, and during the week ended April 29th there were 83 deaths, including 32 from plague.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

The death rate for the week ended April 21st was 26.5, against 19.6 for the previous week and 23.8 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the succeeding week was 26.3, against 24.3 for the corresponding week last year.

DR. HARSTON AND LIMEWASHING.

The following letter from Dr. Harston was submitted:—

Hongkong, 7th May, 1900.

Dear Sir,—Having been assured by the M.O.H., Dr. Clark, that the Sanitary Board would be glad to hear further views with reference to the subject of limewashing, and having been somewhat misunderstood in my remarks on the same subject at Mr. Pollock's lecture on "Some serious local problems," I venture to submit the following communication for the consideration of the members of the Sanitary Board.

In the first place I would point out that my remarks are to be regarded only as a protest against limewashing as a means of combating the plague during an epidemic and not as a protest against Lime Washing as a general cleansing process in the non-epidemic season. Against the latter I raise no objection, but I wish to call the attention of the Board to the risks involved by enforcing Bye-law 16 (made in May, 1897, under Section 13, of Ordinance 15, of 1894) during an epidemic of plague and without previous disinfection of the houses which are to be "thoroughly cleansed and lime washed." The houses chiefly affected by the above Bye-law are occupied mainly by Chinese, Japanese, Indians, and Philipinos. The majority of these are accustomed to go barefooted, and in many cases their feet are the subject of a form of eczema well known to medical men in Hongkong as "Fungus Eczema," thus affording an easy means of inoculation.

The necessary disturbance of furniture, bedding, &c., and the dust raised in the removal of the same previous to the process of limewashing does but increase the risk involved.

That I enunciate no new theory will be at once seen if I quote Dr. Lowson's remarks with reference to "Mode of infection." In his report on the plague epidemic of 1894, he says, "Most of the coolies affected wore neither shoes nor stockings. Almost all males go barefooted, which would partly account for the large number of the coolie class affected." In connection with the same point I would recall the fact that several soldiers of Shropshire regiment, notwithstanding their being well booted, were stricken with plague after being employed on lime washing and cleaning out infected houses during the 1894 epidemic. I believe I am right in stating that owing to this it was found necessary to discontinue limewashing and substitute antiseptic cleansing which had the desired effect of at once checking the occurrence of cases amongst the men.

It may be objected that the houses referred to in the recent advertisement of the Sanitary Board in the local Press are not affected by cases of plague as yet, but evidence is lacking to show that they do not contain plague bacilli which are liable to be stirred up and become at once active should limewashing be indulged in without previous disinfection; indeed a reference to Dr. Atkinson's report on the prevalence of plague during the years 1897-1898 is interesting in this particular. He says "the recrudescence of the disease in houses previously infected shows how tenaciously the bacillus clings to dwellings." Notwithstanding a new system of disinfection having been adopted this is still the case in a less degree.

I would point out further that one of the most recently and most efficiently limewashed districts of the city is now the seat of the majority of plague cases, thus proving the inefficiency—to say nothing of the mischief—of limewashing unaccompanied and not preceded by disinfection. Moreover I have been called to houses to see cases of plague which have occurred during the process of lime washing, there being no cases of plague in the same house previously. Coincidence might be pleaded against my argument, but in view of the above considerations I venture to think that such is not the case.

Disinfection, especially if done thoroughly, is expensive, but so is the plague, and it is becoming more expensive every year to the colony. The question arises, therefore, as to who is to bear the expense. There cannot be much hesitation in answering that question. The Government and the Government alone should provide for a matter so vitally affecting the welfare of the colony.

Another point which should be made mention of is the fact that in India quicklime is used, in Hongkong slaked lime, the latter is as ineffective as the former is effective.

In conclusion let me call the attention of the Board to the excellent example set by the Naval Yard Authorities when renovating Fletcher Street last year. Before ever a hand was put to the limewash brush the hydrants were made use of and the buildings were cleansed with a weak solution of carbolic acid, which if it did not thoroughly disinfect at any rate got rid of the dust in the buildings. Is there any reason why sea water should not be used in the same way by the Sanitary Board if the expense of thorough disinfection is objected to by the Government?

I trust that the Board will treat my remarks in the spirit in which they are made. I do but call attention to these matters in the interests of the public. No one is more aware than I am of the excellent work done as regards plague by the Sanitary Board. I earnestly hope, therefore, that that good work may not be even partially marred by the enforcement of an inadequate—nay a mischievous—bye-law.—I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

G. M. HARRISON.

G. A. Woodcock, Esq., Acting Secretary Sanitary Board.

On the motion of Mr. McKIE, seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, the consideration of the letter was adjourned until the next meeting of the Board.

Lieut.-Col. RYAN announced his intention of proposing that the matter should be considered by the Board in committee.

This was all the business.

A Soochow despatch reports that H.E. Lu Ch'uan-lin, Governor of Kiangsu, who has been travelling overland since the 24th ultimo reviewing the territorial troops in the province, was expected to reach Soochow on the 3rd inst. Yuang-ting, Provincial Treasurer, has been Acting Governor of the province during the five months the former official was acting as Viceroy of the Liangkiang.

A Wuchang despatch states that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung held a grand review of the troops under him on the 26th ultimo outside the city, there being no less than 36 battalions of all arms, numbering 18,000 rank and file present. The men were all organised, drilled, and armed after the German model, and made a very favourable appearance. The review lasted from dawn to dusk, and ended with a grand sham fight.—N.C. Daily News.

SUPREME COURT

8th May.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PRISONS JUDGE).

OHAN KIT SAN AND ANOTHER, APPELLANTS
V. HO FUNG HANG, RESPONDENT.

Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Bowley) appeared for the respondent and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. C. Ewens), for the appellants. This was a notice of motion to set aside an order giving leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Francis, I am afraid there is nobody to instruct you.

Mr. Francis—No; Mr. Ewens is absent and Mr. Brayne is very ill. But before Mr. Ewens went away I was regularly instructed.

The Chief Justice—I am sorry to hear Mr. Brayne is ill.

Mr. Pollock said that on the 30th April he moved the court in the terms of the notice of motion which had been filed in court asking that the order which was made *ex-parte* on the 26th March, 1900, granting leave to the defendant to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the decision of that honourable court given on the 14th March be set aside on the grounds that (1) The decision appealed from was neither a final judgment, decree or sentence, nor a rule or order having the effect of a final or definite sentence (as required by the instructions governing appeals to the Privy Council) and (2) that there is no satisfactory evidence before the Court that such decision was given or pronounced for or in respect of a sum or matter at issue above the amount value of £500 sterling or that such Decree involves directly or indirectly the title to property or so some Civil right exceeding the value of £500. After he had argued the matter before their lordships, they gave him leave to serve the other side with a notice of motion in the terms which he had just read. His learned friend Mr. Francis appeared on the other side.

Judgment was reserved

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at noon on Monday, the 7th May, there were present: Hon. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Messrs. H. M. Bevis, A. Haupt, A. M. Marshall, R. L. Richardson, C. S. Sharp, N. A. Siebs, Hon. Herbert Smith, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last Monthly Meeting (held 18th April) were read and confirmed.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bevis, the following members were elected as the Corresponding Committee:—The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. H. Smith, and Mr. A. M. Marshall.

The Chairman then proposed, and the Hon. H. Smith seconded, that the Arbitration Committee should be composed of the following:—Messrs. H. M. Bevis, A. Haupt, R. L. Richardson, C. S. Sharp, and N. A. Siebs.

Carried unanimously.

THE CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Read letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary, dated 4th May, in reply to the Chamber's letter of 30th April announcing the nomination of Mr. Herbert Smith at a special general meeting of the members, stating that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government had in consequence been pleased to appoint Mr. Smith to be member of the Legislative Council vice Mr. T. H. Whitehead on leave of absence, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

Read letter from San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, dated 29th March, stating that since writing on the 28th December last, a reply had been received from the Western Union Telegraph Company, together with correspondence from their London branch, copies of which documents were enclosed, and from which the San Francisco Chamber concluded there were good prospects of an early reduction in rates.

The Secretary said the correspondence simply referred to the proposal made by the Telegraph Companies to the British Government for a reduction in the tariff under certain conditions, the terms of which had already been laid before the Chamber.

POSTAL COMPLAINT FROM MANILA.

The Secretary reported that, on the 21st April, a letter had been addressed to the Acting Postmaster General setting out the complaint made by the Manila Chamber of the late receipt of European mails forwarded through Hongkong, and that a reply had been received stating that instructions had been issued that would prevent a recurrence of the same cause of complaint. A copy of the Postmaster's letter had been despatched to the Manila Chamber with a statement of what had been done.

PIRACIES ON THE WEST RIVER.

On this question, the Secretary reported that on the 26th April, a further letter had been addressed to the Government stating, in reference to the route to be patrolled from Samshui to the sea, that the consensus of opinion among those engaged in the navigation of the West River was that the route should be that now generally in use, viz., Wangmoon, Sailam, and Junction Channels and the West River between Kongmoon and Samshui.

Read reply received on the 4th inst., announcing that the Naval Authorities, in deference to this opinion, had given directions for the patrol of the route mentioned by the Chamber.

AMOY AND THE FORMOSA TEA TRADE.

A letter having been received from the Amoy Chamber of Commerce, enclosing copy of a further despatch addressed by that body to the British Minister at Tokyo, protesting against the imposition of a discriminating duty on teas shipped from Formosa to the United States or Europe via Chinese ports or Hongkong, and requesting the co-operation of this Chamber.

A further letter in support of the Amoy Chamber's representations was, on the 28th April, despatched to Sir Ernest Satow by this Chamber, expressing the opinion that the levy of this discriminating duty was an infringement of the terms of the Treaty of 1894, and hoping that His Excellency would succeed in obtaining its removal.

A copy of the above letter was also forwarded for the information of H. E. the officer administering the Government of Hongkong.

A reply had since been despatched to the Amoy Chamber enclosing copy of the despatch addressed to the British minister at Tokyo.

This concluded the business.

The following are the letters referred to under the two latter headings:—

PIRACIES ON THE WEST RIVER.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong 26th April.

Sir,

Adverting to my letter of the 20th inst. with reference to Admiral Seymour's suggestion that one route only should be used by merchant steamers from Samshui to the sea, and in which he indicates the "Broadway" as the most desirable, I am now in a position to give the result of the reference to those principally.

All the masters of steamers engaged in the navigation of the river are unanimous in recommending that, instead of the "Broadway," the following route, which is more generally in use, should be patrolled by the war vessels, viz., Wangmoon, Sailam, and Junction Channels and the West River between Kongmoon and Samshui.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
W. CHATBERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1900.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo suggesting a route to be patrolled by Her Majesty's ships with a view to the better protection of trade on the West River, I am directed to inform that the Naval Authorities have given directions for the patrol of the route mentioned in your letter, namely from Samshui to the sea by Wangmoon, Sailam, and Junction Channels and the West River between Samshui and Kongmoon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
F. H. MAY.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary to the
Chamber of Commerce.

AMOY AND THE FORMOSA TEA TRADE.

Amoy General Chamber of Commerce,
Amoy, 30th April, 1900.

Sir,

I beg leave to enclose copy of a letter dated 5th instant addressed to Sir E. Satow, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister at Tokyo, on the subject of tea duties in Formosa.

The Chamber will be grateful to you if you can take any action in support of its representations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS CASS,
Chairman.

R. M. Gray, Esquire,
Chairman.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Amoy General Chamber of Commerce,
Amoy, 5th April, 1900.

Your Excellency,

This Chamber begs to acknowledge receipt of your despatch dated 18th December last, the contents of which have received careful consideration, and it has been resolved to again address you on the subject of export Duties on Teas shipped from Formosa.

The complaint which this Chamber makes is that the Japanese Government since the 3rd August last, despite the protest of shippers in Formosa, has levied and continues to levy a discriminating duty on Teas shipped from Formosa in the following way.

1.—If shipped via Japan for the United States and Europe a levy called a "Harbour Tax" of yen 1.60 per picul is made. This tea can then be exported from Japan without further payment of Duty.

2.—If shipped to the United States and Europe via any port in China or via Hongkong or Elsewhere, other than Japan, an Export Duty of yen 1.60 is levied.

3.—If shipped via Hongkong and Japan for the United States and Europe the duty of yen 1.00 per picul is still charged. Thus making the Duty clearly one on a particular route.

It is true as you point out that the difference is but 60 sen per picul, but the Chamber submits that the actual amount is not so much the point as the principal involved, which if allowed to pass uncombated leaves no safeguard that the difference may not be accentuated until British shipping and the choice of the Suez route are handicapped out of evidence.

British Merchants in Amoy are vitally interested in the Formosa Tea Trade, it having been developed by them from absolutely nothing under the Chinese sovereignty of the island. Hitherto Amoy has been the emporium of Formosa Teas whence they are shipped to the United States and Europe, and to Java and the Straits, none being consumed in Japan and practically none in China either.

Amoy is the nearest port to Formosa available for ocean steamers and the natives engaged in the trade are all from Amoy. With these advantages Amoy merchants might naturally look to maintaining their position, provided equal Export duties are levied on shipments from Formosa, no matter what the destination may be.

In the statement above presented to you there is a clear case of injustice to British merchants whose trade, after some 30 years of building up, is threatened by means of discriminating duties in favour of a particular route.

With the near approach of the Tea Season your kind assistance is urgently asked to the end that the Japanese Government may be induced to remove the discriminating element in these Duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
FRANCIS CASS,
Chairman.

His Excellency,

Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G.,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary, Tokio.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 28th April 1900,

Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence on the question of the imposition by the Formosan Government of a discriminating duty on teas shipped from Formosa to the United States or Europe via Chinese ports or Hongkong, this Chamber is in receipt of a further communication from the Amoy Chamber of Commerce stating that this duty is still being levied, in spite of protests on the subject.

I am therefore instructed to submit to your Excellency that the principle of imposing variable duty on different routes is a distinct infringement of par. 2 of Art. VIII. of the Treaty of 1894, which provides for the perfect equality of treatment of articles of export whatever the route or place of destination, and to express the hope that you will be able to induce the Japanese Government to relinquish the attempt to divert the export of Formosan teas from the channel it has for so many years taken, and which has proved most convenient to those engaged in trade.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
R. M. GRAY,
Chairman.

To His Excellency,

Sir E. Satow, K.C.M.G.,
H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary,
Tokyo.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, copy in duplicate of a despatch addressed to H. E. Sir Ernest Satow, H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, on the subject of the discriminating duty imposed by the Formosan Government on the export of Teas shipped from Formosa to the United States or Europe via Chinese ports or Hongkong.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,
Act. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1900.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Japan, on the subject of the discriminating duty imposed by the Formosan Government on teas shipped to foreign ports, and to inform you that a copy of your enclosure has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1900.

Sir,

In the press of work on the eve of our annual meeting I inadvertently omitted to ac-

knowledge receipt of your esteemed letter of the 20th ult. enclosing copy of a despatch addressed to H.B.M.'s Minister in Japan on the subject of tea duties in Formosa.

I now beg to enclose herewith copy of a letter addressed by this Chamber to H. E. Sir Ernest Satow in support of your Chamber's representations, which my Committee trust may help to forward the object in view.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

J. J. Dunne, Esq.,
Secretary,

Amoy Chamber of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "TERRIBLE" AT HONGKONG.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

On the afternoon of the 8th inst. H.M.S. *Terrible* arrived in the harbour from South Africa and was accorded a right royal reception. At noon most of the business houses in the city were closed and the rest of the day was observed as a general holiday. The ships in the harbour, including a French boat and a Japanese boat, were gay with bunting. Arrangements for the reception of the famous cruiser were made by a committee consisting, in the first instance, of Sir John Carrington, C.M.G., the Hon. J. J. Keswick, the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Herbert Smith, the Hon. H. C. Nicolle, Mr. G. A. Caldwell, Mr. Bevis, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Chairman of the China Association, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League. The community were invited to go out in launches between 3.30 and four o'clock in the afternoon, and were requested to take up a position outside the eastern boundary of the harbour and to the west of the Lyemun Pass in two lines—one on the north side and the other on the south side of the channel; and the invitation was well responded to, it being years since so many gaily dressed boats were seen flitting about the harbour as were witnessed yesterday. H.E. the Acting Governor (Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G.) and party went out in the *Solent*. The reception committee occupied the Government Launch *Victoria*, and the following launches were placed at the disposal of the committee for the use of the general public:—*Dragon*, belonging to the P. and O. Company, *Fame*, belonging to the Dook Company, and one or two launches belonging to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. In addition quite a number of launches had been chartered by private parties, the total being not far short of 50.

The *Terrible* was signalled from Gap Rock at about two o'clock, and on arriving at Lyemun Pass she lay to and there awaited the arrival of her escort. As soon as she was sighted the steam whistles were set to work, crackers were let off, and lusty cheers were raised, cheers which were as lustily responded to by the *Terrible's* crew who crowded the decks. A conspicuous figure on the bridge was Sir Frank Sweetenham, who is going out to Weihaiwei; and another figure which was anxiously sought for through the glasses was that of the gallant Captain of the *Terrible*, Captain Percy Scott, R.N., C.B., whose scientific and practical ability in South Africa has been so graciously recognised by Her Majesty the Queen. From Lyemun Pass until the *Terrible* cast anchor astern of the American flagship, the *Brooklyn*, the cheering, etc., was continuous. At the Kowloon Dock hundreds of blue-jackets were assembled, and as their brave comrades steamed by they raised a shout which for the moment drowned even the shrill whistles of the launches and the "crack-crack" of the fireworks.

It was about five o'clock when the *Terrible* cast anchor. She saluted the American flagship and her band played a few scores of "The Star-spangled Banner"; and this salute having been acknowledged, the Commodore's salute was fired. The *Victoria* then went alongside, and having dropped Mr. Pollock, steamed round and invited the ladies in the different launches to go aboard the cruiser, an invitation of which many gladly availed themselves. The reception

committee then went on board, and after they had been introduced to Captain Scott, the address of welcome was presented to the officers and crew on behalf of the British community of Hongkong.

Sir JOHN CARRINGTON, in making the presentation, said—Captain Scott, I have great pleasure in presenting you this address, which, although in your name, yet of course is really addressed to all the officers and crew of this ship. The address reads as follows:—

"TO CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT, R.N. O.B.,
CAPTAIN OF H.M.S. "TERRIBLE."

"Sir,—On behalf of the British Community of Hongkong, we beg to offer to you and to your Officers and to the Crew of this magnificent vessel a very hearty welcome to this Colony.

"We congratulate you on the opportunity which was afforded to your ship by her appointment to this station, in succession to H.M.S. *Powerful* of taking part with her in the operations in South Africa. How admirably this opportunity was used is known to all the world. We desire to acknowledge, with the deepest gratitude, the devoted and invaluable services rendered to the Empire by the Naval Brigade in the advance towards Kimberley and in the defence and relief of Ladysmith. We are pleased to know that these services have been cordially recognised by the Queen and by the Empire, and in particular that Her Majesty has conferred upon you, Sir, a Companionship of the Bath in recognition of that fortunate combination of scientific and practical ability in you without which Ladysmith would have lacked her most effective weapons of defence. We learn that Her Majesty has just reviewed at Windsor the Naval Brigade from the *Powerful*, and we hope that the people of this Colony will have an opportunity of witnessing a similar review of your ship's company on shore.

"We agree with the late Mr. G. W. Stevens that 'the Royal Navy is the salt of the sea and the salt of the earth also.' We feel that we cannot do too much to show our appreciation of the Navy, of the Naval Brigade, and of the services rendered by the *Terrible* in South Africa at a very critical period. In these circumstances we account it a great privilege to be able to extend this welcome to yourself, your Officers, and Crew, and to ask you to give us the pleasure of receiving you and them as guests at some entertainments which we have been arranging in your and their honour."

Continuing, Sir JOHN observed—I have great pleasure in handing you this address, Captain Scott, and in saying informally that we are all very pleased and very proud to see you amongst us. We hope you will have a pleasant stay in Hongkong, and it will be our duty to make that stay as pleasant as we possibly can. (Applause.)

Captain SCOTT, in reply, said—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of myself and the officers of this ship I have to thank you very much for this most flattering address and also for the kind words which your President has said. We were indeed fortunate in arriving in South Africa just in the nick of time, as it is always looked upon as a great piece of luck when seamen manage to get a turn on shore. It is very gratifying for us to hear that in your opinion we did our duty. (Applause.) We are all very glad to arrive at this station and I am also very glad to have the honour to meet all you charming ladies and gentlemen and all these nice children. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for the *Terrible*.

THE REVIEW.

The 9th instant at 5.30 p.m., was the time fixed for the review of the men of the H.M.S. *Terrible* who had taken part in the relief of Ladysmith; and long before that hour the boundaries of the new parade ground were thronged with people. Near the saluting base were assembled the Members of the Legislative Council, the Consular Corps, numerous Army and Navy Officers, and many ladies. The whole of the community turned out to witness the spectacle, and a guard of honour of the Hongkong Volunteers under Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Carrington, C.M.G., was in attendance to receive H.E. the Acting Governor, Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G. On his arrival he inspected the men, walking along the ranks. He

was attended by Lieut.-Colonel the O'Gorman D.G.O.C., Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, A.D.C., and Commodore Powell, C.B. and Captain Percy Scott, C.B., representing the Navy.

The men were then formed into square and H.E. the ACTING GOVERNOR, MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE, C.M.G., delivered the following most fitting address:—Commodore Powell, Captain Scott and all ranks of Her Majesty's ship *Terrible*, the people here, your fellow countrymen of Hongkong, were anxious to give you a welcome on your arrival here, and they asked me, as Acting Governor, in the absence of Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, to hold a review of you that they might see you and welcome you. Naturally I was exceedingly pleased at having the honour thrust upon me as Officer Commanding. I should not naturally have been entitled to the honour of holding a review of a body of men composed entirely of the sister service, but I think, if you will allow me to say so as Officer Commanding, who am naturally in the habit of frequently reviewing large bodies of troops, that I never wish to see a better parade. The men present a magnificent appearance, though some of them perhaps look a little finely-drawn after the work they have been doing. The turn-out is excellent and reflects the highest credit on all concerned. I should like also to say as General Officer Commanding, and therefore as the senior representative of the troops, that we, the soldiers of the Garrison of Hongkong, in company with the civilians, have been looking almost with breathless interest at how things were going on in South Africa. We soldiers are ready to acknowledge with grateful admiration the help accorded us on more than one occasion by the men of the sister service. It is not too much to say that on more than one occasion the co-operation of the Navy probably prevented what would almost certainly have been a disaster, and turned it into a success (cheers). And we, the soldiers, are the first to acknowledge this. Nor is this confined to South Africa, but our national history shows us how many cases there have been where the soldiers of the Queen have been helped out of difficulties by the sailors of the Queen. I might say without any boastfulness whatever that, as a matter of fact, when the sailors and the soldiers of the Queen are fighting together they are hard to beat (cheers). I will not detain you any longer. You will receive elsewhere a more pleasant and a more cordial welcome. I again repeat that I am extremely honoured that through an accidental circumstance I should be the one to officially welcome you on arrival in Hongkong, and I feel quite certain that, before your stay here is ended, like your friends of your sister ship, the *Powerful*, you will make many friends in Hongkong and look back on your stay here, as all do, as one of very great pleasure (cheers).

Headed by the Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the men then marched round the ground before leaving, being heartily cheered as they passed the spectators.

THE RECEPTION DINNER.

In the evening the non-commissioned officers and men of the *Terrible* were entertained to dinner in the City Hall. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., presided, and in his immediate vicinity were seated His Excellency the Acting Governor (Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G.), Captain Percy Scott, C.B., the Hon. J. J. Keswick, the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. Motton, R.N. This was in the St. George's Hall. In the St. Andrew's Hall Mr. H. E. Pollock acted as Chairman, being supported by Commodore Powell, C.B., the Hon. Captain Trefusis, A.D.C., Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and others. The different tables went in charge of prominent Hongkong gentlemen, who saw that the guests wanted for nothing in the way of eatables, etc.

After dinner Sir JOHN CARRINGTON proposed "The Queen," which was drunk with musical honours, Mr. Alec Marsh leading off.

H. E. the MAJOR-GENERAL then said,—I am not going to inflict a long speech upon you now. I have very little to add to what I had to say on parade to you but an hour ago, but I should just like to say this, and perhaps

you do not all realise it, and I am the only man here in Hongkong who can say it, and so I like to take the opportunity of saying it. Do not for one moment think that we in Hongkong here have looked on at the war determined to do nothing at all but look on. When the war first began there was a Corps here—there is a Corps here now—called the Hongkong Volunteers. These men came forward voluntarily and offered their services, mind you before any of the colonials had offered theirs. While there was nothing strange, thank God! about a number of young Englishmen offering their services, the extraordinary part of this offer was that a number of the rich people of Hongkong, a number of the leading citizens, said that they would pay the whole of the expense of transferring guns and men to South Africa. (Applause.) Well, now I am speaking as General Officer Commanding the troops. When that offer first came to me, I thought to myself in my heart of hearts that I could ill spare these men, but that the offer was so unusually handsome and generous that I could not avoid laying it before Sir Henry Blake, the Governor. Well, the people at home, who knew the condition of Hongkong and the strength of the Garrison of Hongkong, were wise enough to refuse the offer, and so it fell to the ground; but the offer was generously and extremely liberally made, and therefore I take this public opportunity of mentioning it. Well, then, the people in Hongkong, not being able to serve in their persons did not sit down and do nothing. No; they called meetings, and they said "While we are not able to send out any men from Hongkong we will do the next best thing, and that is we will help those who are serving." (Applause.) We will help their wives and their widows and their relations. Well, they called meetings, and I am glad to say that I was called to one of those meetings at the beginning. When the matter was first mentioned—mind you, men of the *Terrible*, you will soon find out the size of Hongkong—I thought we might perhaps raise a matter of £1,000, or at the outside, £2,000. But what do you think was the sum of money raised here? I was surprised to learn that it was over £15,000. (Loud applause.) I consider, and I am sure you will all agree with me, that that was a magnificent effort of generosity. (Applause.) Now comes Hongkong's welcome to you. The Hongkong citizens determined to give you a welcome which would be acceptable to you and agreeable to you. They were very anxious—because, again, they took me kindly into their counsels—that they should give you a welcome which would be pleasing to you, and yet, at the same time, that they should not develop into anything hysterical, which might cause it to appear as though we Englishmen were surprised that the sailors of the Queen had done their duty. (Hear, hear.) And so you see the welcome we have given to you to-night, and you will see the welcome which will follow. I think I am justified in saying—I am the only man who can say this, as I am a looker-on, having nothing to do with Hongkong beyond the fact that I am the General Officer Commanding for a few years—that in Hongkong there has always been a feeling for the soldiers, and the sailors of our Queen that I think reflects high credit on the whole community of Hongkong. (Applause.)

Hearty cheers were given for the citizens of Hongkong and for the General Officer Commanding.

Captain SCOTT observed—You have heard what the General Officer Commanding, who is at present the Governor of Hongkong, has said. When you were all at the front you were able to appreciate the luxuries sent to you in the shape of pipes and tobacco and various other things which were sent to you owing to the liberal contributions raised in this colony, and so you are well able to appreciate the liberality of the citizens of Hongkong (applause) and appreciate this very large sum of money which Hongkong provided. (Applause.) You have now got to appreciate the very magnificent reception the citizens have given you to-night, and I ask you now to give three cheers for the Entertainment Committee of Hongkong.

This invitation was lustily responded to.

Sir JOHN CARRINGTON observed—We will not prolong the speech-making, as it is time to get to another wing of the building, where the smoking concert will be held, but I should like on behalf of the British community of Hongkong to return thanks to Captain Percy Scott for the kind words he has said about them, and to you for the way you received those kind words. I can assure you it is a great pleasure to have you here and to entertain you, and I hope, as I said on board the *Terrible*, we shall be able to make your stay in Hongkong agreeable to you. (Loud applause.) We quite realise how hard you men of the *Terrible* have fought for and served your country, and we are glad that the time has come to give you a little pleasure and recreation. (Hear, hear.) I again thank you very much on behalf of the community of Hongkong for the kind way in which you have received their hospitality. (Loud applause.)

The company then adjourned to the Theatre for the smoking concert.

THE SMOKING CONCERT.

The Theatre Royal, City Hall, held an audience last night such as it has never had before when the Captain, Officers and Crew of H.M.S. *Terrible*, Major-General Gascoigne, Commodore Powell, Colonel the O'Gorman, with many Army and Navy officers sat down to listen to the Smoking Concert got up for their benefit by the British Community of this colony. The scene was an animated and enthusiastic one when the proceedings commenced with a selection entitled "Pantomania" played by the orchestra, which was composed of the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The enthusiasm, moreover, lasted to the very end—and may we not say beyond?—and the promoters had the satisfaction of knowing that their wish to amuse and at the same time do honour to their gallant guests was triumphantly gratified.

The opening selection was followed by Sergeant Howell of the Fusiliers, with "You've got a long way to go." Corporal Bond, of the R. G. A., came next with a parody of "The Light Brigade," which proved an eminent exception to the rule that recitations are not generally appreciated. The next item was the inimitable Mr. Walwyn's song "Algy" which at once made the newcomers recognise the secret of his popularity with his former admirers. A cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," excellently rendered by Private Townley, of the Army Ordnance Corps, prepared the way for one of the chief pieces of the evening when Mr Alec Marsh gave Mr. A. G. Ward's specially composed song "The Handy Man," the chorus of which went with a tremendous swing and but for the stability of our Theatre threatened actually to bring the house down. The next song was contributed by Sergeant Vigors, A. O. C., and was a capital rendering of "Touching that little affair." This was followed by Mr. "Dad" Ferrell, who by kind permission of Mr Dallas gave a musical sketch of surpassing excellence. Next on the programme was Miss Hetty Peel, who added to her Hongkong successes with a rendering of "Soldiers in the Park," which was repeatedly encored. The first half of the programme wound up with "Hibernian Atrocities" by Messrs Michael O'Flaherty Casey and Patrick Murphy whose presence in Hongkong is a noble addition to the effective strength of the Colony. Some of the audience seemed to remember meeting them before.

The Orchestra played back the house to their seats with "Boulevardia" and the well known local performer Dr. T. A. Lawson treated them to "Peculiar" with excellent topical allusions. Mr. D. Muhro's fine voice next intro uced to the audience "The Hooligans," who proved far more welcome here than their namesakes have been in the Old Country. The second recitation of the evening followed, Mr. J. J. O'Neill being the spokesman to Mr. H. S. Vaughan's illustrations in a sketch entitled "The Showman" Sergeant Palmer, R.W.F., with "The Stormy Winds did blow" was much esteemed by his naval listeners and reached the true musical style. Mr. Alec Marsh's second performance was in the Toreador's song from *Carmen*, in which his magnificent singing had full play and carried his audience away with him. The atmosphere of a Smoking Concert is not the best place in the world for the voice,

but Mr. Marsh surmounted all difficulties and scored a thorough triumph. He gave "Simon the cellarer" as an encore. He was followed by Miss Florence Peel, of the Dallas Company, who charmed all her listeners with "Look the other way" to which she gave "Madeline" as an encore. Sergeant Vigors reappeared with "I'm a-looking at yer", and made an even better impression than before; while Mr. Walwyn's "What ho! She bumps" was an emphatic success, judging by the prolonged applause. The wind-up of the entertainment contained one of the hits of the evening Mr. Dallas's "Follow the man from Cook's" which so delighted the audience that he and the chorus had to re-appear until breathless. The last item of all was the well-known patriotic song "Soldiers of the Queen," from Mr. Grace, excellently given, and the proceedings terminated in the singing of "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen" in which every one rose and joined.

THE SPORTS.

The following is the programme of Sports arranged for this afternoon, 12th instant, on the Race Course, by permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, in honour of Captain Scott, the Officers and Crew of H.M.S. *Terrible*.

PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE.—Sir John W. Carrington, C.M.G.

SPORTS SUB-COMMITTEE.—Mr. Hart Buck. Mr. G. A. Caldwell, Mr. T. F. Hough, Dr. J. A. Lawson, Mr. James McKie, Mr. A. M. Marshall, Mr. M. W. Slade.

STARTERS.—Mr. G. A. Caldwell, Mr. T. F. Hough.

JUDGES.—M. F. G. Mottton, R.N., Lieut. H. Rotherham, R.W.F.

HON. SECRETARY SPORTS SUB-COMMITTEE.—Mr. M. W. Slade.

CLERK OF COURSE.—Mr. T. F. Hough.

EVENTS.

1.—3.30 p.m.—PONY RACE.—Once round. Open to crew of H.M.S. "Terrible" only. Twelve Ponies will be provided on the course. 1st prize, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5.

2.—3.45 p.m.—TUG OF WAR.—Trial Heats. Open to teams of 10 from the British Navy, Army and Police. One team only from each ship or corps may enter. 1st prize, \$50; 2nd, \$20.

3.—4.00 p.m.—BICYCLE RACE.—Open to crew of H.M.S. "Terrible" only. From 1½ mile post and in. Bicycles will be provided on the ground. 1st prize, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

4.—4.15 p.m.—LEAP-FROG RACE.—120 yards. Open to British Navy and Army. Two couples from each ship or corps may enter. Positions of Leaps will be marked on the Ground. 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10.

5.—4.45 p.m.—THE BLOEMFONTEIN HANDICAP.—Cup presented by the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G.: 120 yards flat race. Open to officers H.M.S. "Terrible" only. 1st prize, cup presented. If seven or more competitors start a cup for second prize will be presented.

6.—5.15 p.m.—THE LADYSMITH STAKES.—Prizes presented. Obstacle race over a course selected by the Committee, open to the British Navy and Army. 1st prize, \$30; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$10.

7.—5.45 p.m.—PONY RACE.—Once round. Open to British Navy and Army. One competitor from each Ship or Corps may enter. Ponies will be provided on the course. 1st prize, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5.

8.—6.00 p.m.—BICYCLE RACE.—Open to British Navy and Army. From 1½ mile post and in. Two competitors from each Ship or Corps may enter. Bicycles will be provided on the ground. 1st prize, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

9.—6.15 p.m.—TUG OF WAR, final.

10.—6.30 p.m.—KIMBERLEY RELIEF STAKES.—Prizes presented. Ricksha Costume Race. Open to British Navy and Army. Two couples from each ship or corps may enter. Rickshas will be provided on the course. 1st prize \$3; 2nd, \$10. A special prize of \$10 will be given for the best costume.

Mr. A. Marshall has been appointed Member of the Medical Board in the place of the late Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.

THE THEATRE.

The Dallas Company opened again at the Theatre on the 8th inst. with *A Runaway Girl*, distinctly one of the most attractive pieces in their repertoire. The performance went as well as ever, if not better, and everybody concerned met with plenty of applause. As we have noticed the piece so recently it is unnecessary to call attention to all the excellencies contained in it. As *Flipper* Mr. Dallas again delighted his audience, and ably assisted as he was by Miss Madge Grey, the Misses Peel, Miss Muriel Alleyne, Miss Rosie Blair, and Miss Ethel Hardacre among the ladies and Messrs Percival, Munro, Ferrall, and Derrick among the male performers, has every reason to congratulate himself on the first evening of his show. The smaller parts too were excellently sustained. The well known numbers were welcomed back heartily, the "Piccaninnies" duet, "Soldiers in the ark," and "Society" receiving especial notice. The dancing was so good that the audience quite forgot the trying warmth of the weather.

On Thursday night Mr. Dallas produced the always welcome *Geisha* before a good house, which had the satisfaction enjoying a full evening's entertainment of the best quality. There was no performance on Friday, but to-night will witness the launching of *The Babes in the Wood*, probably the most popular Drury Lane Pantomime within memory. All the original songs and music will be given and the scenery has been specially pointed. The dresses are charming, and it only wants the full house that is promised to secure a big success.

On Monday the first performance in the Far East of *The French Maid* will be given.

THE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

We have received the following communication with regard to the above entertainment:—

The gross receipts for the three performances amounted to \$1,563.00, the expenses incurred totalled \$269.34, leaving a balance, which has been handed to the Hon. Treasurer of the Famine Fund, of \$1,293.66.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon. H. C. Nicolle.

JAMES A. LOWSON,
Hon. Secretary.

The expenses of putting on a Variety Entertainment such as the above would be considerable if it were not for the kindness and generosity of various firms and individuals who assist the Committee by giving their services free or at a nominal rate.

For the Indian Famine Fund special thanks are due to the City Hall Committee for giving the theatre free, equivalent to \$225; to the Amateur Dramatic Club for taking over the scenery at a cost of \$120, whilst this club also provided all the properties, wigs, make-up, &c.; and to Messrs Kuhn and Komor for providing most of the *Mikado* Costumes free of cost. The Gas and Electric Light Companies charged nothing for lighting, and in the case of the former this meant a sum of about \$100. Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. and The Robinson Piano Company loaned pianos, and Messrs Guedes & Co. made a handsome contribution in the shape of the programmes, besides doing all the incidental printing free. *The Hongkong Telegraph* and *China Mail* advertised for nothing and the *Daily Press*, in which much more space was requisitioned, charged half rates only.

Mr. and Mrs. Sakka, besides designing and making several dresses, gave very valuable assistance for which they would accept no fee. Half rates only were charged by Mr. Lai Ayan for running the Booking Office and by Messrs. Campbell, Moore and Co. for making up the company.

In 1896 the Japanese Military Authorities decided to organise a railway corps. They selected the material from first-class soldiers of the Guards and the First Division, and they formed, apparently, one battalion. The results of the operation have been so satisfactory that a large addition is now about to be made to the corps; so that it shall include balloon companies, and so forth. Nothing is stated as to the numerical strength contemplated.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The financial returns of the Colonial Treasurer for 1899 are published in the *Gazette*. The revenue was \$3,610,143.25, an increase on the 1898 revenue of \$691,984.01, while the expenditure amounted to \$3,162,792.36, an increase of \$320,987.16.

In revenue the principal increases were:—Assessed Taxes, \$52,565.05; Opium Monopoly, \$14,333.34; Stamps, \$33,893.31; Rent of Leased Lands, \$12,666.03; Profit on Subsidiary Coins, \$20,508.76. The two principal decreases were:—Fines, \$25,383.76; and Postage, \$19,270.63. In all 56 items show an increase, and 24 a decrease.

On the expenditure side of the account there were increases in 17 items and decreases in 12. The chief increases were:—Police, \$41,801.81; Sanitary Department, \$20,991.64; Military Expenditure, \$130,113.64; and Miscellaneous Services, \$222,225.05. The chief decrease was:—Public Works, Extraordinary, \$102,702.29.

The following is the statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1899:—

ASSETS.	S	c.
Balance in bank at current account	40,980.16	
Coins in transit	200,000.00	
Arrears of Taxes	233.47	
Arrears of Crown rent	38,242.60	
Arrears of Crown rent, New Territory	40,000.00	
Arrears, miscellaneous	1,517.41	
Advances	124,843.14	
Suspense House Service	665.95	
Profit Money Order Office	8,000.00	
* Total assets	\$454,543.13	
Balance	311,773.32	
	\$766,316.45	

* Not including \$831,109.92, value of Silver at Mint.

LIABILITIES	S	c.
Crown Agents drafts in transit	20,000.00	
Military Contribution	53,581.78	
Deposits not available	443,664.77	
Refund of Taxes	2,300.00	
Officers' remittances	21,505.81	
Money order remittances	9,341.30	
Transit charges, General Post Office	6,369.00	
Civil Pensions	19,100.00	
Police Pensions	13,400.00	
Private Drainage Works	292.36	
Public Works	37,224.70	
Miscellaneous	14,016.87	
Suspense account	115,809.32	
Balance overdrawn, Crown agents	8,718.34	
Total Liabilities	\$766,316.45	

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1900.

THE ANSWER TO THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS' PROTEST.

The following is the text of the extracts from Despatch No. 50 of 16th February, 1900, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the memoranda from un-official members of Council and the protest of the Honourable T. H. Whitehead on the subject of the estimates for 1900, which were laid before the Legislative Council by Command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, on Monday, the 7th instant:—

"16. I desire moreover to point out that I do not think it desirable that the whole of the small available balances of the Colony should be immediately swallowed up in the execution of Extraordinary Public Works as proposed by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, as I consider it very desirable that the Colony should possess considerable reserve funds, to meet the possibility of an unexpected and unavoidable diminution in the Colony's Revenues. The present Hongkong balances are comparatively trifling in amount.

"17. I concur in the view expressed in paragraph 4 of your despatch under acknowledgment that the proceeds of Land Sales are properly applicable only to works of permanent utility. This view has been frequently expressed in despatches from my predecessors, and it is in accordance with this principle that it was laid down in paragraph 26 of the instructions for the preparation of Colonial Estimates referred to above that in the Abstract of Expenditure the head for works not annually recurrent should be kept distinct from the total Expenditure on other services, which should not, as a rule, exceed the total estimate of Revenue exclusive of Land Sales. It is not, however, necessary to re-establish the

Special Land Sales Fund which formerly existed in Hongkong, out of which special votes outside the Estimates were taken for Extraordinary Public Works, since it is desirable to maintain the practice of placing all the Expenditure on the Annual Estimates. I would add that in recent years, although the special Land Sales Fund has been abolished, the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works has as a matter of fact on the average more or less, balanced the Revenue derived from Land Sales.

"18. I have carefully considered the memoranda from some of the Unofficial Members of Council enclosed in your despatch under acknowledgment, and also the protest from Mr. T. H. Whitehead, M.L.C., forwarded in your despatch No. 346 of the 1st December last, and the above remarks deal with most of the points raised by them.

"19. I would only add that I fully concur in their views, which are shared by yourself, as to pressing on Sanitary improvements in the Colony as fast as the finances admit; but I adhere to the opinion that it is not necessary or desirable to raise a Loan for meeting any special Expenditure in the New Territory since the revenue from the New Territory appears likely before long to be sufficient to meet such Expenditure, and moreover the Public Works contemplated in that Territory are not of sufficient magnitude or of such a character as to render necessary or to justify the raising of a Loan."

KIAYING.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Kiaying, 30th April.

I have just returned from a tour through the southern part of the prefecture of T'ingchowfu in Fukien. In Wu-ping hsien I found an anomalous condition of affairs. What purported to be a Protestant chapel was the headquarters of a set of people numbering several hundreds. The Roman Catholic chapel boasted a constituency of some thousands. At frequent intervals raids were made by the one or the other in which firearms were used, though happily no lives had yet been lost.

It seems the magistrate, a Hunan man, had been greatly provoked by what he considered the unfair pressure brought to bear by the Roman Catholics to compel him to decide law suits in their favour. Not daring to stand out rigidly for his rights he conceived the idea of calling into being a Protestant faction to balance the Catholics. The scheme was but a partial success, for the new party was more unruly and violent than the old. Litigants allied themselves to one or the other of these factions, so that his administration of justice was an ineffectual effort to arbitrate their disputes. He appealed to me with an urgency that was almost pathetic to command the Protestants not to go gunning for the Roman Catholics, and wound up by saying that they would not obey him and he did not know under whose jurisdiction they were. I urged him to punish law-breakers without fear or favour and assured him I should not interfere. I tried to show the alleged Protestants how contrary their ways were to the Gospel and especially the sin and danger of such violent conduct as that of which they had been guilty. They finally took down the inscription over the door, styling the place a gospel-hall, and agreed to disband and send some of their number to Kiaying for instruction in the Scriptures. I saw the Roman Catholic catechist, who told me that only one of the so-called Catholics was a baptised member.

Both magistrates and people in some section seem to have an idea that those who become Christians cease to be citizens and become dependents or proteges of the foreign country to which the missionary belongs. I laboured hard to disabuse the mind of the Shang-hang hsien magistrate on this point but the next day he sent out a proclamation urging the people and the Christians to live together in peace!

On the river below Chan-ping hsien I noticed a new *lekin* station. The tax is levied on charcoal, rafts of logs, and on paper.

An attempt is being made to levy a tax here in the city to defray the expense of the military. On all shop-rents 15 per cent. is to be added and paid over to the authorities.

MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 28th April.

A TALE OF THE NORTH COAST.—HOW THE NAVY NEARLY SANK AN ARMY TRANSPORT.—AN INCIDENT IN THE COAST PATROL.

The small gun-boats, bought and captured from Spain by the U. S. Government, are commanded by young naval officers, who prefer working out their energy in coast patrols (to doing duty on the big ships). There are more than twenty boats of this little "mosquito fleet," and their work is lonely and discouraging, so that the least promise of excitement is eagerly welcomed. The *Mindoro*, Ensign McCarthy commanding, has returned from the north-west coast of Luzon, where for two long months she has been steaming back and forth, looking for filibusters. Such duty is monotonous to a degree, a heavy sea or a hot sea being about the only differences from one day to another. But now and then excitement does come to this naval patrol, and the weary work of months is forgotten in the hope of a good capture or a good fight.

Two weeks ago, at two o'clock on a misty morning, the vigilant watch on the *Mindoro*, cruising north of Aparri, spied a steamer's lights and the gun-boat was headed to cross the stranger's bows. No especial interest was attached to the strange vessel by the crew of the gun-boat, for the coastwise traders are always shipping in and out of Aparri; still it is the duty of the patrol to ascertain what all vessels are doing as anyone may be on illegitimate business. The *Mindoro* was running without lights, and had come to within a mile and a half of the stranger, when the latter suddenly changed her course and the heavy clouds of smoke that rolled from her funnel told the gunboat she was going to run away. Then hope dawned in the hearts of the coast patrol; after waiting and watching for two months *perhaps* they had at last found an enemy. The jingle bell rang in the engine-room and the *Mindoro* gathered headway for the chase. "Fire a shot well across her bow," commanded Ensign McCarthy, and the six-pounder barked its arbitrary orders over to the stranger. She paid no attention. "Give her another, well clear," came the order from the bridge, and the second summons was unheeded like the first. "Fire over her this time, so she may hear the whistle of the ball," ordered the bridge, and the gunner obeyed. The stranger answered this third and decisive summons by putting out her lights and throwing back a roll of black smoke that hid her from the view of the pursuing gunboat. To say the crew of the *Mindoro* were hopeful and jubilant but faintly expresses their enthusiasm. The stranger had given every proof of being an enemy; her disregard of the third summons to halt branded her as such and the instructions given to the sea sentry are similar to those given to the sentry on land fire if the third order to halt is disregarded. Here was a prize in their very grasp; she was surely a filibuster trying to land arms, or was a steamer conveying the fugitive Aguinaldo to Hongkong. No such capture had been made in a year and the patient waiting and watching of the *Mindoro* were at last rewarded. There were the best of good reasons to believe all this; why would any honest ship run from the third summons to halt, knowing, as all ships do, what comes after? The *Mindoro* was doing her eight and a half knots and the stranger was a mile ahead, hidden behind the smoke from her funnel. "Can you get a sight on her?" asked the bridge of the gunner. "No, sir, nothing, but her smoke." "Open fire on her, 3,000 yards," and following these orders the six-pounder sent shot after shot into the cloud of smoke ahead. After the fifth shot there were three sharp reports from the stranger's direction and three bullets sang over the gun-boat's deck. Then the crew of the *Mindoro* positively cheered, they were so happy as they cleared their ship for action. There was no doubt of it now, here was the best chance that had ever come to a coast patrol since the work began. After the eighth shot from the six-pounder the stranger blew long on her steam whistle and slowed down. The *Mindoro* ran through the

trailing smoke and in a few minutes was close to a black-painted steamer, her lights again lit and her decks crowded with men. McCarthy called away a boat with an armed crew and prepared to board. As he left the *Mindoro's* side a voice from the stranger called in good English—"Are you an American ship?" McCarthy, not wishing to give his enemy the advantage of any information concerning his identity, especially when one third of his available fighting force were an easy mark in an open boat, replied, "I will speak with you when I board you." As the naval officer approached the steamer the same question was again shouted to him and he answered it as he had done the first time.

McCarthy mounted the stranger's gangway, and on reaching the deck he noticed they were crowded with frightened and astonished Filipinos. "Tell the captain of this ship that I want to see him on the bridge at once," ordered the American officer, and he moved forward over the deck. At this moment a man in pyjamas overtook him and introduced himself as Major Whitely, of the sixteenth. "I am Ensign McCarthy, commanding the U.S. Gunboat *Mindoro*," answered the naval officer, "I am very glad to meet you, sir."

THE EXPLANATION.

Major Whitely, Ensign McCarthy and the Spanish Captain of the Compania Maritima steamer *Tarlac* then proceeded to the bridge and the incomprehensible matter was explained. The ship *Tarlac* had left Laoag on the west coast for Aparri on the north; she had on board fifty Filipinos for the latter port, seven American soldiers, and Major Whitely, who had been but ten days in the islands and was joining his regiment at Aparri. Before the *Tarlac* left Laoag, Major Whitely heard a story to the effect that the fifty Filipinos contemplated mutiny and the capture of the steamer. The Filipinos on board were acting with men on the coast, who at a certain point were to board the *Tarlac* from an armed raft and help the mutineers. So Major Whitely was very careful and watched closely for the promised raft. When the *Mindoro* was sighted she was mistaken for the raft and Whitely told the Captain of the *Tarlac* to steam away. This was done. Later it occurred to the Major that it would be a good plan to ram the raft, sink it and drown the enemy. The Spanish captain declined to attempt this, giving as his reason that no raft could steam eight knots an hour and fire shells from a six-pounder, and that he was not going to try to ram an American gunboat. This did not convince Major Whitely, who, as an American army officer on a chartered transport, was in command of that vessel, and by virtue of this authority he made the Spanish captain continue his flight from the supposed raft until after the eighth shot from the *Mindoro*. This was the explanation of the *Tarlac's* curious behaviour. Ensign McCarthy explained to Major Whitely that the Filipinos had no vessels or boats in which they could venture an attack by sea and certainly no six-pounder rapid-fire cannon, and he warned the Spanish captain that in future it would be safer to heave to when ordered so to do by any craft on the high seas. To which the captain shrugged his shoulders and pointed to Major Whitely. "And now may I enquire why three shots were fired at us?" asked Ensign McCarthy. "I ordered a soldier to fire them," answered Major Whitely, "thinking you were this raft I have been speaking about." "Very well, sir, that is sufficient," answered Ensign McCarthy, and he bade them good night, expressed his regret at having interrupted their journey, and was rowed back to the *Mindoro*.

While Ensign McCarthy was on board the *Tarlac*, Cadet Weichert, second in command of the *Mindoro*, had all guns trained on the stranger and was ready for action should occasion demand. A few words from Ensign McCarthy explained the situation to the still expectant and hopeful men on the *Mindoro* and then the gunboat steamed away to further months of vigilant watching.

MANILA, 5th May, 1900.

MCARTHUR ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE PHILIPPINES—OTIS RETURNS

TO AMERICA.

Governor General Otis formally transferred

his command and office to Major-General McArthur, this morning. All day yesterday the new staff, just returned from an inspection tour among the southern islands, were busy warming up their new chairs and arranging their desks. After several months of life in the Malolos Valley the change to Manila, the Luneta, white clothes and social life is very welcome. Their duties will be hard and tedious, but by the time the U.S. Commission reaches here, the ordinary routine should be well under way.

Yesterday Generals Bates, Bell and Funston were in town and paid their respects to their departing commander.

The principal work of the last month has been in the line of preparation for the change that was made to-day. Otis is a scrupulously careful man, and every department of his vast army and Civil Administration is always complete and reported right up to the last act, so on this score practically nothing was required. The compiling of the criminal code, which is to go into operation on the 15th inst., is a long step in the right direction and will remain as one of the best acts of Otis's regime.

In view of the fast approaching rainy season the quartermaster and commissary departments have been worked to their limits in order to lay in supplies. At the present date all posts which are not available by water are stocked with four months' provisions and plenty of ammunition to last through a siege of months.

During the last two years there have been many mistakes and some of them are unpardonable, but an unprejudiced view of the whole situation cannot fail to impress one with the strength and wisdom of the Otis administration. General McArthur is a man of great ability and though trained in a severe school, he is young enough and sufficiently energetic to be able to rise and meet any emergency that may come before him. What is more, he is enthusiastic and has great faith in the future of the Philippines. Everyone looks for great improvements under the new commander.

Otis's worst enemies will admit that he was capable of immense labour and that he had the brain to direct this energy on profitable lines, but still the comparison may be made in all fairness—we have had an honest governor, now we shall have an able one.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 5th May.

THE LEKIN MONOPOLY.

The monopoly of the *Lekin* taxes is going to be an accomplished fact, as the seventy-two guilds have through their representatives on the 2nd inst. paid up the last instalment of 300,000 taels, making the total up to one million taels. The Provincial Judge and Treasurer interviewed the merchants in the office of the *Lekin* Bureau, and informed them that their petition would be forwarded to the Viceroy, asking for a notification to be issued so as to enable them to work the monopoly as soon as possible.

LI'S FAMILY.

The family of H.E. Li Hung-chang arrived on the 4th inst. from Peking by the China merchant steamer *Fushun*, gunboats and *weiguans* having previously been despatched to Hongkong to receive and convey them.

LAO HOK-SHUN.

Lao Hok-shun is not yet well, his wound having become inflamed, and the bullet is supposed to be somewhere in his body. H.E. Li Hung-chang ordered twenty soldiers to beat his residence and a guardboat stationed at the entrance of the creek to his house to protect him. The mandarin Yeong in charge of the guardboat and the Inspector Lo in charge of the Saikwan district, who have been ordered by Li Hung-chang to find and arrest the intending assassin within a limited time, have petitioned the Viceroy that as the crime was committed on the steamer wharf, which is under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the water police, he too ought to be ordered to produce the culprit.

NEW COINS.

Canton will soon have copper coins of various denominations from five cash up to twenty cash in circulation, as H.E. Li has despatched officials to Japan to buy copper and machinery to coin it.

A PORTUGUESE DROWNED.

A Portuguese, Joaquim Maria de Luz, aged 28, was drowned while bathing in the canal of Shameen on the 3rd inst., the night being pitch dark and the current strong. Every possible effort was made to save him by his friends and compatriots, but he was too far gone. There is a superstition among the boat-people in Canton, so that whenever a Chinese or still more a foreigner has fallen into the water, they will not save him, for fear of water-spirits. The great drawback in Shameen is that the bunds on the French and English concessions are open and not protected by any parapets or railings, which is a source of danger in the darkness of the night. Last year a Chinese constable on duty walked straight over the bund, and was drowned. The deceased Joaquim Maria de Luz was a single man, and without money. The residents of Shameen were generous enough to come forward and offer their assistance towards defraying the expenses of the funeral; but as his employers have undertaken to do so themselves the generosity, which was deserving of high appreciation amongst so small a community here, was not made use of.

THE PLAGUE.

It is reported that the village of Sai-chiu is infected with plague, and that a great number of people are dying daily, all coffins being sold up there. The patients generally have succumbed to its attack within three days. In Tongkulan over ten people died in a day. In the city many deaths have occurred, the majority being Manchus and bannermen. Somewhere near the east gate a family of seven died in one day—father, mother, three sons and two daughters. The steamer *Taion*, on her arrival from Hongkong on Tuesday morning, the 1st inst., had two Chinese passengers die on board on her way to Canton. Taking the percentage of the whole population of Canton into account the plague here is not so bad as at Hongkong and Macao.

TROUBLESOME COREANS.

Some few days ago it was rumoured that two Europeans were wearing the *cangue* at the door of the Nam Hoi Magistrate's *yamen*. Enquiry was made in Shameen who the two Europeans were but nobody knew them. Ultimately it turned out that they were two Coreans dressed in European clothes who have been for some time in Canton or travelling about. One day, being half tipsy, they went to the Kwang Nga College. It is said that they broke the door and wanted to force an entrance. The doorkeeper raised an alarm, and they were collared by the mob and taken to the Magistrate's *yamen*. The mandarin ordered them to be put in the *cangue*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"
Kiaing, 30th April.

SIR,—My attention had only just been called to the malignant and slanderous statement in the *Weekly Press* of March 10th, p. 171, with regard to missionaries. From a letter which you characterise merely as "interesting" your quote without disclaimer this amazing assertion—"Many missionaries, under pretext of preaching Christianity, come to China to buy properties, to trade, to excite disorders, to make money, and to gain political influence." That is, many "missionaries" are hypocrites who, wishing "to buy properties," "to trade," "to make money," "to excite disorders," and "to gain political influence," deliberately make a cloak of their calling and pretend to come out to preach Christianity. What a preposterous statement! The mind that could entertain such a suspicion must be warped and biased to a singular degree. The writer of course has a right to his own opinion, but the quotation is so made as to give some ground for the idea that it expresses the editorial mind. I am loth to believe that this is the case, for the editorials I have read are not the expression of a narrow and prejudiced mind as far as I can judge.

If there are such hypocritical adventurers in the missionary ranks I should like to know it, and

if there are many it would appear that I should have run across at least a few of them.

I should like to know what ground he has for stating that the Taiping Rebellion was "fermented" by the missionaries. What exclusive information has he that convinces him that almost all of China's foreign wars and complications were caused by "those who pretend to teach the Gospel?" To the authority of Confucius and the Jesuit mentioned I would add that of an immortal document well-known in America at least—"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," etc.

What good end is subserved by the publication of such a letter? It is not just because I am a missionary that I object to such slurs and reckless aspersions on the missionary body.

It is the baseless imputation of low and sordid motives and the implication of widespread insincerity. Some people profess to be able to see the hand of Rome in public affairs of all grades of importance, others think the Masons are at the bottom of most public troubles, but your correspondent discerns the insidious arts of those who pretend to teach the Gospel. There is more than one kind of fanaticism.—

Yours, etc.,

GEO. CAMPBELL,

A VINDICATION OF CHINESE REFORMERS.

[We publish the following letter, which we have received from Singapore, without altering it in any particular.]

Singapore, 30th April, 1900.

THE EDITOR OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPER,
HONGKONG.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to speak something of the Chinese reformers and their enemies? At present these reformers are receiving very kind treatment from the hands of the British Government and I daresay that without their great help the reformers would have long ago been finished with. Therefore the Chinese reformers will never forget the British nation for their kindness. You are also aware, I suppose, Mr. Editor, the reformers have enemies in Shanghai, Hongkong and as well as in the Straits Settlements. In Hongkong these rumours were current:—

1st—The family of Chin Shuyuan, Editor of Thiennan Shinpao, was arrested by the Chinese authorities.

2nd—The reformers have ordered 7,000 pieces of soldier's uniforms with the intention to rise against China.

3rd—Mr. Kang Yu Wei has used ill words against the British.

4th—Lo Feng Loh, the Chinese ambassador in London, has seized the Thiennan Shinpao press in Singapore, also they have gone so far as to say two men-of-war were ordered to Singapore to arrest Kang Yu Wei and Chin Shuyuan.

I have to inform you all the above are false rumours; they are quite absurd and untrue. In the Straits a good deal was told against Mr. Kang Yu Wei, and all these you will find in the Straits Newspapers. I understand the Editor of one of the leading papers in the Straits Settlements is a very good friend of Mr. Lok Chong Yauw, the Chinese Consul General in Singapore. The Editor always called on the Consul General and I do not know what conversations had taken place between them. All I know is what has been published in the Newspapers which to my knowledge is injurious to the Chinese reformers.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A CHINAMAN WHO LOVE HIS COUNTRY TO PROSPER.

L'Indépendance Tonkinoise, in an article on the subject of the employment of torture in French Indo-China, not merely by the native tribunals, but also, as it was alleged, by officials, expresses its belief that that torture is no longer employed, even by the mandarins. With regard to the use of the rattan-cane, the writer of the article claims from seventeen years experience that it is necessary if any statement is to be extracted from a native; and he quotes the saying of Bishop Eugénier that it is part of the divine dispensation of things that the cane grows in Annam.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

On the 4th inst, at noon an extraordinary general meeting in connection with the above company was held at the company's offices, 2, Connaught road, for the purpose of considering as special resolutions the following resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 18th April:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 by the creation of 10,000 new shares of \$50 each.

2.—That such new shares be issued at a premium of \$25 per share and be allotted to the shareholders of the Company in the proportion of one new share for every two shares now held by them.

3.—That the amount due for the new shares be called up as follows, viz:—

\$50 per share on the 1st July, 1900, to rank for six months' dividend out of the profits of the year 1900, and the remaining \$25 per share on the 1st October, 1900.

The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided and there were also present the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., A. J. Raymond, A. Haupt, J. A. Mackay, D. M. Moses, P. Sachse, N. A. Siebs, C. S. Sharp, G. H. Medhurst (directors), E. Osborne (secretary), A. Tillet, R. C. Wilcox, E. Georg, G. C. Anderson, P. Jordan, and J. Goosman.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. WILCOX, the resolutions were confirmed as special resolutions.

This was all the business.

The following results came to hand yesterday:—

CANTON ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND FIRE EXTINGUISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On the 9th inst, at noon an extraordinary general meeting in connection with the above company was held for the purpose of considering a resolution as to the liquidation of the company and the appointment of a liquidator. Mr. Fung Wa Chuen presided, and there were also present Messrs. Lil Tze Sau, Tam Tsz Kong, Li Yuk Tong, Lo Ki, Tam Wai Tong, Chan He Wan, Liao Fung Shu, Fung Hi, Lam Yuk Ling, and Pun Tsz Seung.

The CHAIRMAN alluded to the object of the meeting and proposed that the company be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. TAM Tsz KONG seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LIL TZE SAN, Mr. Li Yuk Tong was appointed liquidator.

The CHAIRMAN announced that that was all the business, and that another meeting would be called after 14 days had elapsed for the purpose of confirming the above resolutions as special resolutions.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the general managers for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for presentation to the shareholders at the fifteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the company (since its registration) to be held at the Hongkong Dispensary on Monday, the 14th May, at noon.

Gentlemen,—We now beg to lay before you a statement of the Company's business, with a balance-sheet, for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

The net profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including general management, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and with the addition of \$4,317.35 brought forward from the previous year, amount to \$117,294.67

From this there has been written off for depreciation of furniture, fittings, utensils of trade, machinery, steam launch and buildings \$15,530.21

Leaving an available balance of ... 101,764.46

We paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent, in November last, absorbing ... 30,000.00

And we now propose to pay a further dividend of 6 per cent. (making 11 per cent. for the year) which will absorb ... 36,000.00

To place to the credit of permanent reserve fund a sum of ... 25,000.00

To carry forward to 1900 account ... 10,764.46

Permanent reserve fund with the addition of \$25,000 as above will stand at \$150,000. Reserve fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of dividends remains at \$25,000 as heretofore.

The Company's accounts in London have been audited by Messrs. Hopps, Banhart and Warrington, Chartered Accountants, and those at the Head Office by Mr. Francis Matland.

The business of the Company generally continues to be steadily active and progressive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Capital account	600,000.00	
Local and general liabilities in the East	870,620.43	
Local and general liabilities in London	40,456.35	
	111,076.78	
Mortgage on Inland Lot No. 16 and the buildings thereon	\$105,000.00	
Mortgage on section A of Inland Lot No. 17 and the buildings thereon	40,000.00	
	145,000.00	
Bills payable, Hongkong, Manila, and London	109,737.74	
Permanent reserve fund	\$125,000.00	
Reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for the equalization of dividends	25,000.00	
	150,000.00	
Unclaimed dividends	4,376.20	
Security deposits from staff	14,043.65	
Profit and loss, forward from 1898	\$ 4,817.35	
Profit and loss, remaining balance 1899 after writing off \$15,530.21 for depreciation as per profit and loss account	97,447.11	
	\$101,764.46	
Less interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in November, 1899	\$30,000.00	
Less amount unclaimed at 31st Dec., 1899	4,984.00	
	25,016.00	
	76,748.46	
	\$1,210,907.33	

ASSETS.	\$	c.
Total stocks in trade	775,884.14	
Good debts due from Customers	152,134.61	
Good debts due from sundry debtors in London and Hongkong	21,488.63	
Cash in hand	\$11,309.59	
Cash at bankers	12,981.95	
	24,291.54	
Fire insurance premia unexpired	4,436.55	
Investments in public companies—		
North China Insurance Co., Limited		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited		
La Constancia Cigar Factory, Manila	4,233.36	
Section "A" of Inland Lot No. 17 and the buildings thereon	\$58,000.00	
Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 550, 551, and remaining portion		
Kowloon Inland Lot No. 549	21,438.80	
Inland Lot No. 16 and the buildings thereon	149,000.00	
	228,438.80	
	\$1,210,907.33	

Dr.	Profit and Loss.	\$	c.
To depreciation account		15,530.21	
To balance		101,764.46	
		\$117,294.67	
Cr.	CONTRA.	\$	c.
By balance forward from 1898		4,317.35	
By net profits in Hongkong, China, Manila and London for 1899		113,977.32	
		\$117,294.67	

ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Wing Kee & Co.	\$25
Francisco Tse Yat ...	10
H. P. Tooker ...	5
D. W. Craddock ...	5
C. A. Camroodin ...	3
Abdoolader Esmaljee ...	3
C. Abdoola & Co. ...	2
R. R. Bhagot & Co. ...	2
M. H. E. Elias ...	2
C. M. Beshania ...	2
P. C. Patell & Co ...	2
C. Ookerjee & Co. ...	2
E. D. Kotewal ...	2
H. C. Gotla ...	2
A. Friend ...	1
J. W. ...	5
John D. Hutchison & Co. ...	50
W. J. Urchett ...	5
B. L. ...	10
J. H. Cox ...	10
H. Simmins ...	10
G. C. Moxon ...	5
J. W. Raw ...	5

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS.

There was a good attendance of shooting members at the opening competition for the "Short Range Subscription Cup" for which Armourer-Sergeant Blair secured the first win with a score of 91.

The "standing" position at the 200 yards range accounts for the indifferent scoring at that range, all previous competitions at that range having been shot from "prone" position, but it needs only a few more shoots to see our best shots back in the "thirties." Scores:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Handicap.	Total.
* Armourer-Sergt. Blair	26	33	32	—	—	91
* C. S. N. Wallace, R.E.	26	33	32	—	—	91
* Corporal Hills, R.E.	24	33	31	—	—	88
* B. W. Gray	27	32	27	—	—	86
J. Cramer, R.N.	19	34	32	—	—	85
M. S. Northcote	19	24	31	10	—	84
J. Pidgeon	16	34	31	—	—	81
C. Cameron	18	31	27	2	—	78
F. Penning	18	26	28	6	—	78
P. Wodehouse	22	28	26	—	—	76
Gr. Master-Sergeant West	20	32	23	—	—	75
J. M. Forbes	22	27	25	—	—	74
Winner of Cup.—Armourer-Sergeant Blair						
* Winners of Spoons.						

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

KOWLOON DETACHMENT.

The third competition for the Gillies Cup took place on the Association Range with the following result:—

Names	200	400	500	H'op.	Tl.
Corp. White	30	30	29	5	94
Gunr. Rattey	32	30	29	Sc.	91
Gunr. Stewart	38	34	29	Sc.	91
Gunr. Donaldson	27	27	27	9	90
Gunr. Sayer	27	31	24	2	84
Gunr. Lapsley	26	32	18	Sc.	79
Sgt. Rutter	26	24	25	3	78
Gunr. Wilson	28	15	20	15	78

While at Singapore a team from H.M.S. *Terrible* played the Singapore C. C. at football, but owing to their want of practice had to put up with a 4 goals to 0 defeat.

The project of a steamship-line from Antwerp and Dunkirk to the Far East has been warmly taken up in Belgium, and with efficient support in France is likely to be realised.

The Secretary of the Panjom Mining Company, Limited, advises us that he has received the following telegram from the Mines:—"Ten stamps crushed 1000 tons, obtained 264 ounces of gold, now ready for shipment."

WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST MAY.

	1899	1900
Tytam 65ft. 4in. below overflow	74ft. 3in. below overflow	
Pokfulam 34ft. 3in. below overflow	2 ft. 6in. below overflow	
Wongneicheong 35ft. 5in. below overflow		
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tytam	42,160,000	23,610,000
Pokfulam	4,760,000	23,500,000
Wongneicheong ...		1,816,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

	1899	1900
Consumption ...	56,262,000	96,662,000 gals.
Estimated population	200,000	205,000
Consumption per head per day ...	9.3	16.7 gals.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

	1899	1900
Consumption ...	6,613,000	8,035,000 gals.
Estimated population	26,800	28,000
Consumption per head per day ...	8.2	9.6 gals.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

R. D. ORMSBY.

HONGKONG.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley has been appointed Crown Solicitor in the place of Mr. H. L. Dennys, resigned.

The appointment of Mr. Herbert Smith to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. T. H. Whitehead is notified in the *Gazette*.

Messrs. J. W. Jones and C. A. Dick Melbourne have been appointed Justices of the Peace for this colony and the latter has also been appointed Acting First Clerk in the Magistracy.

The following gentlemen were invited to join the Committee in connection with the reception of H.M.S. *Terrible*:—Mr. D. R. Crawford, Mr. W. Danby, Mr. A. Hancock, Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr. D. M. Moses, Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon, Mr. Hart Buck, and Mr. A. G. Ward.

The British Community being the hosts at the Fête to be given to the Captain and Officers of H.M.S. *Terrible* on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday next, the 15th instant, no cards of invitation will be sent to any British resident. The Fête will commence at 9.30 and will close at 11.30, and there will be late trams at 11.40 and 11.50.

On the evening of the 8th inst. a Chinaman presented himself at the Shaukiwan Police Station and reported that the body of a man had been washed ashore at Pak Sui Wan Bay. Inspector Robertson and an Indian constable went to the spot indicated and found the body there. It was, however, so decomposed that it was utterly unrecognisable, but it was evident from the clothing and a number—40—on the collar that it was that of an Indian Naval Yard constable. The body was conveyed to the mortuary, and there is no doubt it is that of Modicka Khan, a constable in the Naval Yard at Kowloon, who has been missing since the 28th ult.

On Sunday evening a shop at 309, Queen's Road West, was broken into and several metal water smoking pipes stolen. It appears that a hole had been made in the wooden partition near the door, which was open, and a plank torn away. Notice was sent round to the pawn-brokers, and in consequence when a man presented himself at a pawn-broker's shop in Queen's Road West on Monday morning saying that he wished to pawn some pipes he was detained and the police sent for. When searched two pipes similar to those stolen were found hidden about his person. The man has since been brought before Mr. Gompertz and sentenced to four months' hard labour. There are several previous convictions recorded against him.

M. Oustimoff, the Imperial Russian Consul, who has just arrived here to take up his duties, was among the spectators of the review on the new parade ground on the 9th inst. He is temporarily residing at the Hongkong Hotel.

When the ferry boat to Yau-mati was crossing on Tuesday afternoon a Chinese passenger jumped overboard. The boat was put astern forthwith, but the attempt at rescue failed, the man going to the bottom almost immediately.

A notification is published in the *Gazette* from the Acting Harbour Master at Shanghai, that the Superintendent of Customs and the Doyen of the Consular Body have declared Manila, Hainan, Hongkong, Canton, and the Formosan Ports to be infected ports.

At the Magistracy on the 5th inst. Reuben Carr, Thomas Shay, James Adamson, and George Murray, seamen on board the *Empress of India*, were committed for trial for robbing a Chinese money-changer in Yokohama Harbour last month. The man Collins, who had also been arrested, was discharged, the evidence against him not being conclusive.

Rear-Admiral Geo. C. Remy arrived in the Harbour on the 5th inst. in the U.S. flagship *Brooklyn*, commanded by Captain C. M. Thomas. Early in the afternoon the Rear-Admiral landed at Murray Pier, accompanied by Captain Thomas and Flag-Lieutenant J. H. Shipley, being received by Consul-General Wildman. A guard of honour of the Royal Welch Fusiliers was also in attendance. The party made an official call on the Officer Administering the Government at Headquarters House and then proceeded to the American Consulate. The *Brooklyn* will go into dock for a few days for some extensive repairs to her boilers, and will probably remain in Hongkong until the 25th May. Admiral Remy is in command of the Asiatic Station, which has been divided into two squadrons. The second in command is Rear-Admiral Lewis Kempff, who is at present on his flagship, the *Oregon*, at Yokohama. Admiral Watson is expected in Hongkong with the *Baltimore*, in the course of ten days on his way to New York via the Suez Canal.

At the Magistracy on the 5th inst. Constable Mottram, of the Naval Yard Police, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, with assault, and with reckless discharge of firearms, at Kowloon Naval Depot, on Friday afternoon. The prisoner said he did not remember anything about the assault or the shooting. He had had some drink and it turned on him all at once.—Sergeant Goodwin said that prisoner came over to the Depot at Kowloon from Hongkong about 3.20. He went up to the men's room in the barracks. He got hold of a magazine gun in the rack and procured some ammunition from his box. He behaved in an extraordinary manner and the other occupants of the room ran out of his way. He fired a shot and witness went into the room to ascertain the cause. Prisoner greeted him with the remark, "It is you, you old——. I'll put a round through you if I get a chance." Witness retired and prisoner fired another shot after him. He really did not think prisoner knew what he was doing at the time. He did not think prisoner had any provocation to shoot him, as they had always been on good terms. He got out of his way as quickly as he possibly could and got some men to go to the barracks and surround prisoner, but this was unnecessary, as he had already given up the gun and gone out. Witness sent men out to capture him. An inspection of the quarters last night revealed a hole in the wall above the main entrance. European P. C. 18 said he tried to prevent prisoner going out and got a blow from him which had marked his left eye. Inspector McEwan said the gun was discharged in the room among the rest of the men. He did not think prisoner had fired directly at anyone. Prisoner's record was bad. He had joined the Police from the Navy and brought with him a good character. He had not been long in the force and had already been convicted for being drunk. He would now be discharged from the force. In answer to his Worship, prisoner said he was 23 years of age and had only recently gone to drink. The Magistrate: It seems a great pity that you do not take a little more pleasure in life. It is a serious matter getting into a state like this; you might kill somebody. His Worship then imposed a fine of \$30, with the alternative of five weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. A. J. May has been appointed Acting Head Master of Queen's College during the absence on leave of Dr. Bateson Wright.

Apart from plague cases the return of the number of cases of communicable disease in the colony during the week ending 5th May shows that there were four instances of enteric fever (one in the harbour, from the steamer *Chile*), of which two ended fatally. No other cases of disease are noted. The number of plague cases to noon of the 11th is 187 for the year, with 169 deaths.

We have received two most excellent bromide photographs of the review on the new parade ground on Wednesday, taken by Messrs. A. Chee & Co. Both look toward the eastern side of the ground the first showing the *Terrible* men lined up close at hand with the Fusiliers, Band between them and the camera, with the guests in the distance. The other photograph shows the sailors and marines on the further side facing the guests. Both are capital pictures.

A special session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held in the justices' room on the 9th instant to consider an application from one Mrs Catherine Alice Bremner for the transfer of her adjunct licence for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors as an adjunct to her business as hotel keeper on the premises situate at house No. 87 Ice House Street, under the sign of "The Waverley Hotel," to one Mrs Elizabeth Frances Stainton. Messrs Gompertz, Halifax, and Melbourne, and Acting Deputy Superintendent Mackie were present. There was no police objection and the application was granted.

An impudent attempt was made last week to steal lead at the Government Civil Hospital. A Chinaman presented himself and told the ward-boy that the foreman had sent him to finish some repairs to the roof. Some workmen were engaged on the roof three or four weeks ago, and the ward-boy, thinking that all was right, produced a ladder and the man ascended it. A long time elapsed, and his suspicious being aroused the ward-boy went on to the roof, where he found the sham workman busily engaged in stripping the lead from the gutter. The ward-boy at once took hold of him and handed him over to an Indian constable, who took him to West Point Police Station. The man was subsequently taken before Mr. Gompertz at the Magistracy and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

At the Magistracy on the 5th inst. three Chinamen were committed for trial for being concerned in an armed robbery at Shauiwan on the morning of the 26th ult. The prisoners broke into a house occupied by a servant boy formerly employed at Quarry Bay and his wife and mother, and pointing their revolvers at the occupants threatened to shoot them if they made any noise. They then broke open four boxes and a drawer, ultimately decamping with \$625 in money, jewellery valued at \$58, and clothing of the value of \$116.60. The robbery was reported to Inspector Robertson at the Shauiwan Police Station, and from there word was sent by telephone to the other stations. Sergeant Lacock, of Wanchai, sallied out with some Chinese constables, and was fortunate enough to secure the delinquents, who were found to be in possession of some of the stolen property.

Notwithstanding the severe sentences imposed upon kidnappers, cases of children disappearing are continually being reported to the police. A woman residing in Cheung Wo street is almost distracted in consequence of her girl aged eight and her boy aged five having been lost sight of. A woman and a district watchman are in custody on the suspicion of being concerned in the matter. At the Magistracy on the 10th inst. a Chinaman was sentenced to six months' hard labour for kidnapping a young girl whom he had brought from Hoihow, no doubt with the intention of taking her to Canton and selling her there. It appears that the girl is a native of Am-po in Koochow. Her father placed her in charge of a junk-master, who promised to take her to an aunt in Hoihow. On the junk arriving at Hoihow an old woman who was also a passenger persuaded her to get into a boat with the prisoner, who had rowed out, saying that he would take her to her aunt. The girl was kept ashore for three days and then the prisoner brought her on to Hongkong, where the police discovered the two in a boarding house. The girl will be sent back to her father.

H.M.S. *Robin*, the new river gunboat, which has been put together at Kowloon, went out on the 3rd inst. for a very satisfactory steam trial.

The City Hall Library was visited during the week ending 6th May by 376 non-Chinese and 204 Chinese; the Museum by 215 non-Chinese and 2,062 Chinese.

At the Magistracy on the 7th inst. Mr. Gompertz complimented Sergeant Lacock for his conduct in a melee which took place in Queen's road East early yesterday morning. An American blue-jacket was creating a disturbance, and as he declined to desist when told the Sergeant took hold of him. A struggle ensued, during which the blue-jacket assaulted the constable, at the same time calling out "Brooklyn." Some of his mates came to his assistance, but the Sergeant, assisted by another European, managed to get his man to the Police Station. The man was fined \$5 for being disorderly and 25 for assaulting the constable.

Previous to their leaving Hongkong for Manila towards the end of March, some ladies connected with the Dallas Company left their boxes at Thomas's Grill Rooms with the intention of taking possession of them again on their return to the colony. The boxes, which contained silver ware and other curios, were left in the care of a bar-man, who passed himself off as the manager. About a week ago the man disappeared, and on the Dallas Company returning to Hongkong it was discovered that the boxes had been opened and their contents taken away. The police were informed between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday morning, and by four o'clock the same afternoon they had succeeded in recovering from pawn-shops, etc., some twenty out of the twenty-seven articles stolen. Information was laid against the missing barman yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is announced from Bangkok that the rail-head of the new line has already reached Korat. The whole line is expected to be open for traffic by the end of the year.

The condition of Mr. W. Bibby, of Raub, is reported by the Straits papers to be most serious. He is at Kuala Lumpur, where he had been removed from Raub, and the malarial fever from which he suffered, added to the effects of a recent carriage accident, causes great anxiety as to his recovery.

The Emperor of Japan, having inspected, on the 28th ult. the ships engaged in the Naval Manœuvres, addressed to the officers and men a rescript applauding the progress that had been made, and recommending further diligence in view of the state of the world. A levée was held on board the *Shikishima* on the 29th ult. The torpedo-boat *Oboro* arrived in time to be inspected by the Emperor. Owing to some unexplained reason she went round by Fusan in Corea.

The following statistics of the exports from Coochin-China and Cambodia in 1899 as compared with 1898 are published in the *Economiste Francais*. The figures relate only to the merchandise, the produce of those Colonies, and do not include bullion and specie or re-exports:

Exports to	1898.	1899.
France and French Colonies	£1,131,000	£ 815,000
Other European countries	93,000	369,000
Hongkong (for Southern China)	1,857,000	1,857,000
Singapore	369,000	459,000
China (direct), Japan and Formosa	785,000	163,000
Other countries in Asia, Africa, and America	217,000	704,000
Total	£4,257,000	£4,387,000

Manila papers report a furious engagement at Cagayan, Mindanao, between United States troops and some insurgents toward the end of April. The insurgents remained strongly entrenched and were not dislodged when the latest news came to hand. Another telegram reports the siege of 30 men of the 43rd infantry in a church at Cantubig, Samar. Though the roof was burnt over their heads the Americans held out for five days until relief arrived. Yet another telegram tells of the capture by General Funston of several tons of Aguinaldo's confidential correspondence, including documents implicating several business firms in Manila. Among Aguinaldo's other letters *The Manila Times* says that there were communications to and from Admiral Dewey and Consul General Wildman.

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Bank of Japan for 1899 as presented to the Stockholders on the 17th February. Governor Yamamoto in his address touched on the early depression of the market and the accumulation of money in the banks, with the result of a gradual rise of quotations of public bonds and stocks and a constant fall in the market rate of interest. About August business in Japan became more stimulated and a demand for money was created, which steadily increased. Extraordinary fluctuations were witnessed in the money market during the whole course of the year. In spite of this, however, he said the Bank might congratulate itself on a year on the whole tranquil and free from disturbance generally.

Our correspondent whose letter in our issue of 8th March, on certain missionaries in China, drew an indignant reply from Mr. George Campbell of Kiaying, writes to us again and says:—"I heard a good many persons saying that my remarks are quite true. Mr. G. Campbell by doubting shows that he is unacquainted with the history of the Christian missions in this part of the world. He wants to know what ground I have for writing that the Taiping rebellion was fermented by the missionaries. My authorities for this statement, and for many others, are the standard works and newspapers. . . . Is not Mr. Campbell aware that some years ago, when there was a riot in the north of China, a missionary presented before the American Consul in Shanghai a long list of claims against the Chinese Government, including some hundred dollars, I believe, because he did not sleep well during the riot? . . . I can assure Mr. Campbell that I never had any intention of offending him. I believe he is a model missionary."

A correspondent writing to *The N.C. Daily News* from North-western Shantung says:—"It is two years since there began to be definite rumours that Yuan Shih-kai had a fleet of steamers under construction in Shanghai, to be put on the Grand Canal the first of June, 1898, when inland navigation was to have been suddenly opened. A few weeks ago the mother of Yuan came from Tientsin drawn by one or two steam-launches, making very leisurely progress indeed. She was the recipient of the usual profuse attentions, especially at Tschou, where she left the river. Consul Campbell, who was just going north, after waiting the larger part of a day, got the use of the launches to take him to Tientsin. But the rest of us who are neither the mothers of Governors, nor even ordinary Consuls, still have to waste a week to get a journey of a few hours. Judging by the incessant and apparently inexhaustible troubles of the Germans in the eastern end of the province over their rudimentary beginning, the day of rail and steam navigation may be somewhat distant still."

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 17th April.—Silk.—Tsatiees.—No settlements are reported. Re-rails.—There were a few inquiries for New Season's Silk, June to September shipment, but, being afraid that the previous sales made at high prices might enhance the cost of the new Tsatiees, dealers have endeavoured to keep up their former rates. The last few days, however, more willingness to sell has been apparent and contracts could probably be placed at \$15 to \$25 per picul under the quotations given below. Filatures.—Demand has been very slack throughout the fortnight under review. The market has been quite demoralized, and prices show such differences that it is almost impossible to quote exact rates. The quotations given below are more or less nominal, and with orders in hand concessions of \$20 to \$30 per picul might be obtainable. From prices paid we quote: \$920 for Shing King Wo 9/11, \$900 for Kwong Shun Tai 10/12, Min King Lun 11/18, and Chung Sun Hang 10/12, \$880 for Kum Lun Tai 16/18, Wing Hing Lun 16/18, and Hau King Sing 13/15, \$875 for King Shing 16/18 and King Seng 11/13, \$850 for Kum Wa Lun and King Wo 13/15, \$820 for Mien Cheong 16/20, \$740 to \$710 for Tack On Loong, Fook Hing Loong, and Soey Wo Cheong 11/13. Short-reels.—From prices paid we quote: \$920 for Kwong Wo Hing 14/16, \$900 for Sai Sill Lun, \$845 for Yut Cheong Wo and Tai Shing 14/16, \$820 for Wun Tak Sing 14/16. Waste.—Little has been done, but prices

are firm. Appended are quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons, Exchange 4 months' sight, 1/11, and For. 2.50 per Dollar:—

CAMPOR.

Hongkong, 11th May.—Stocks accumulated; the price is consequently declining. Quotations for Formosa are: \$93.50 to \$94.00; sales 250 piculs.

SUGAR.

Hongkong, 11th May.—The downward tendency is reported, market being dull. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.65 to \$7.70	cl.
do. " 2, White...	7.05 to 7.10	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	5.25 to 3.00	"
do. " 2, Brown...	5.05 to 5.30	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.80 to 7.85	"
do. " 1, White...	7.10 to 7.15	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	5.10 to 5.15	"
do. " 2, Brown...	5.00 to 5.05	"
Foochow Sugar Candy...	11.65 to 11.70	"
Shekloong	9.80 to 9.85	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer Pathon, sailed on the 14th April. For New York.—127 cases blackwoodware, 110 cases joss sticks, 293 bales rattanore, 160 boxes cassia, 87 cases Chinaware, 137 bales split bamboo, 26 cases human hair, 20 cases star-aniseed, 10 bales bamboo scraps, 25 casks soy, and 1,193 packages merchandise.

Per steamer Hector, sailed on the 20th April. For Liverpool.—8,827 bales hemp, 102 bales matting, 40 bales rope, 40 bales canes, 10 cases cigars, 10 cases essential oil, 5 cases blackwoodware, and 5 packages sundries. For Manchester.—2 cases ginger.

Per steamer Candia, sailed on the 21st April. For London.—2,421 bales hemp, and 4 cases cigars from Manila, 18 bales feathers from Foochow, 400 boxes tea, 8,400 lbs. congou, 75 cases Chinaware, 23 cases blackwoodware, 5 cases woodware, 90 bales canes, 16 bales split bamboo, 1,250 m/pkgs. firecrackers, 280 rolls matting, 19 cases private effects, 107 bales feathers, 21 cases empty iron flasks, 9 cases cigars, and 9 cases sundries. For Marseilles.—45 bales canes. For Bordeaux.—74 rolls mats and matting.

OPIUM.

Hongkong, 11th May.—Malwa.—A good business has been done in this drug during the interval:

2 years Old Malwa	\$980
3 " " "	940
4 1/2 " " "	950
Older " " "	960

Bengal.—Owing to small stock in the place and better demand from the consuming districts, our rates considerably advanced: \$970 for New Patna, \$995 for New Benares, and \$1,025 for Old Patna. Persian.—Good drug is in demand at \$880 to \$890; inferior quality is utterly neglected.

STOCK.

Malwa	742 1/2 chests.
Patna	1,096 "
Benares	188 "
Persian	2,200 1/2 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1900.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
May 5	940	985	950	—	900	950
May 7	940	985	950	—	900	950
May 8	940	985	950	—	900	950
May 9	940	1,000	980	—	900	950
May 10	970	1,025	985	—	900	950
May 11	970	1,025	985	—	900	950

COTTON.

Hongkong, 11th May.—A very depressed market during the period under review. Stock, about 5,000 bales.

Bombay	25.00 to 25.50 picul.
Kurrachee	— to — "
Bengal (New): Rangoon,	25.50 to 26.00 picul.
and Dacca	— " — "
Shanghai and Japanese	27.00 to 28.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	27.00 to 28.00 "
Madras (Best)	— " — "

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 11th May.—The return of demand appears to be as far off as ever and the market is passing through a period of most intense depression. Quotations have again receded 50 cents to \$2 per bale and have at the close become entirely nominal. Country orders are small and are based too low to be of any use to importers. Sales of the fortnight are the shortest on record,—under 1,000 bales—business being confined almost entirely amongst the natives, who still hold fairly large supplies of cheap contract goods and can afford to meet the fitful limited demands at more or less under market values. Importers, although anxious to push business are disinclined to meet any further demand for lower prices, and if this is adhered to throughout the coming fortnight we expect to see buyers offers improve and resumption of business follow in sympathy with the recent reaction in Japanese spinings.

Local Manufacture.—No business is reported in the production of the Hongkong S. W. and Dying Mills.

Japanese Spinings.—These threads have experienced violent fluctuations in prices. During the earlier portion of the interval sales were effected at a decline of \$1 to \$4 per bale, but at the close advices of a strong upward tendency in Japan has had the effect of arresting the downward tendency and prices not only recovered the decline, but an improvement of 50 cents to one dollar per bale has been established, at which the market closes firm. Business of the interval aggregates 860 bales, comprising 60 bales of No. 16s. and 800 bales of No. 20s. say No 16s., 35 bales Miki at \$103 and 25 bales Kanegafuchi at \$102; No. 20s., 350 bales Settsu at from \$101 to 105 1/2, and 150 bales Ashai and 100 bales Kanegafuchi and 200 bales Senu at from \$100 to 104.

Raw Cotton.—Indian Cotton during the interval has been a dead letter, no negotiations being entered into; meanwhile stocks have been heavily augmented by frequent arrivals and we estimate unsold goods in the hands of importers close upon 4,500 bales. No business has been reported in China or other descriptions. We quote Bengal \$20 to \$25, American \$26 to \$29, Rangoon \$18 to \$24, and China \$26 to \$28.

Exchange on India has improved slightly and closes firm to-day at Rs. 146 for T/T and Rs. 146 1/2 for Post on Shanghai 7 1/2.

From the 21st ultimo to the 5th instant the undernoted business has been reported from Shanghai in Indian, Japanese and Local spinings, viz—

Indian.—Total sales 6,072 bales, comprising 2,392 bales No. 10s. 425 bales No. 12s. 45 bales No. 16s. and 3,210 bales No. 20s. prices remaining with little alteration as those last given and market closing steady. Estimated unsold stock 65,000 bales.

Japanese.—Business in these threads is still confined amongst the natives and about 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands on the basis of Tls. 75 to 77 for No. 16s. and Tls. 79 to 77 for No. 20s. prices showing a decline of 1 to 2 Taels, market closing weak. Estimated unsold stock about 16,000 bales.

Local.—Total sales 1,650 bales on the basis of Tls. 76 to 77 for No. 12s. Tls. 77 1/2 to 79 for No. 14s. and Tls. 78 to 80 for No. 16s., prices showing a decline of 2 Taels and market closing unsteady.

RICE

Hongkong, 11th May.—Some demand having come from the mainland, the prices are advancing. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.95 to 3.00
Round, Good quality	3.25 to 3.30
Long	3.45 to 3.50
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	3.20 to 3.25
Garden, " No. 1	3.30 to 3.35
White	4.05 to 4.10
Fine Cargo	4.25 to 4.30

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong, 11th May.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn:—50 bales No. 8 at \$82, 800 bales No. 10 at \$85 to \$88, 450 bales No. 12 at \$92 to \$97, 50 bales No. 16 at \$100, 900 bales No. 20 at \$101 to \$106. Grey Shirtings.—600 pieces 84 lbs. Blue Panch at \$3.40.

METALS.—Tin.—50 socks Malacca at \$82. Tinplates.—200 bags at \$8.05. Quicksilver.—50 flasks at \$174. Lead.—1,680 piculs new chop at \$10.40.

COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.	\$ 81.00 to \$107.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24,	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24,	116.00 to 122.00
" 28 to 32,	129.00 to 133.00
" 38 to 42,	147.00 to 154.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.00 to 2.10
7 lbs.	2.20 to 2.25
8 1/2 lbs.	2.75 to 2.80
9 to 10 lbs.	3.70 to 4.65
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.55 to 2.75
58 to 60 "	3.00 to 3.75
64 to 66 "	4.00 to 4.75
Fine	5.00 to 7.75
Book-folds	4.35 to 6.25
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.75 to 1.50
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.35 to 1.80
7 lbs. (32 ")	1.90 to 2.10
6 lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.80 to 2.00
7 lbs. (32 ")	2.35 to 2.70
8 to 8 1/2 oz., (36 in.)	2.70 to 3.40
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.10 to 7.00

FANCY COTTONS.

	per piece
Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/4 to 8 lbs.	1.75 to 7.20
Brocades—Dyed	4.20 — 5.20
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 1/2 to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in	0.26 to 0.65
Velveteens—18 in.	0.28 to 0.28
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.40 to 2.50

WOOLLENS.

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	1.00 to 1.75
German	— to —
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.55 to 1.75
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.70 to 10.30
Assorted	6.80 to 10.40
Camlets—Assorted	13.20 to 30.00
Lastings 30 yds., 3 inches, Assorted	19.50 to 23.00
Orleans—Plain	8.50 to 10.00
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.20 to 16.00

METALS.

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	6.00 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	6.10 to —
Swedish Bar	9.75 to —
Small Round Rod	7.00 to —
Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	7.15 to —
Wire 15/25	9.60 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.25 to —
Australian	10.25 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
New Chop, 14/20 oz.	— to —
Composition Nails	65.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	44.00 to —
Tin	82.00 to —

	per box.
Tin-Plates	7.90 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel 1/2 to 1	7.10 to —

SUNDRIES.

	per picul
Quicksilver	178.50 to —
	per box.
Window Glass	6.50 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	2.86 to —

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 11th May.

ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer	111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0

ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2

ON GERMANY.—

On demand.....200½

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand47½

Credits, 60 days' sight48½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer146½

Bank, on demand146½

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer146½

Bank, on demand146½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight71½

Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand.....3½ % pm.

ON MANILA.—

On demand2½ % pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand.....1 % pm.

ON BATAVIA.—

On demand.....117½

ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand.....3 % pm.

ON SAIGON.—

On demand.....2½ % pm.

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand60

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate10.16

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tael52.50

BAR SILVER, per oz27½

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 11th May.—The market continues dull and inactive with no business of any importance to report. Rates generally have ruled rather weaker.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, were on offer in the early part of the week at \$303, but no business resulted. Later the rate falling a few small lots changed hands at \$301 and \$300, the market closing somewhat firmer at \$302. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have been on offer at \$54 without inducing business. Unions have improved to \$250 without sales. Cantons are still enquired for at \$130 without bringing any shares on the market. North Chinas have been placed at Tls. 165. Straits and Yangtszes unchanged and neglected.

FIRE INSURANCES.—The market continues very quiet, with sellers at quotations and no sales except small ones in Chinas to report.

SHIPPING.—A small demand for Hongkong, Canton and Macao at \$30½ has not been met. Indos have ruled steady at \$19½ with small sales. Douglasses are obtainable at \$49 but no shares have changed hands. China Manilas and China Mutuals unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been placed in small lots at \$127 and \$128 closing with sellers at the former rate. Luzons continue out of favour with sellers at \$40 and probable buyers at \$38.

MINING.—Punjoms have been placed at \$5.90 and \$6, closing steady at the latter rate. Preferences have been done at \$1.20. Olivers on receipt of the 'news of a comparatively unfavourable crushing, have fallen to \$4.25 for A's and \$3½ for B's with little or no business. In the early part of the week A's changed hands at \$4.50 and B's at \$4.25. Jelebus and Great Easterns have been placed at quotations, the former closing at \$12.85 with probable buyers. Raubs continue to decline with small sales at \$54 and close with sellers at \$53½.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been on offer at \$490 and small sales have been effected at that rate and, it is reported, at as low as \$480. Market closes steady but with probable small sellers at \$490. Kowloon Wharfs after sales in the early week at \$87, \$87½ and \$88, have declined again to \$87 at which the market closes quiet. Wanchais continue in request but no shares are changing hands.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDING.—Hongkong Lands in the early part of the week were freely offered at \$124 without finding buyers and a few small lots changed hands at \$123. Later however the market improved to \$124½ with buyers, and shares were placed at that rate. Closing rate \$125 steady. Hotels continue neglected with no sales to report. West Points have been placed at \$48 and \$46, closing steady at \$47. Humphreys remain unchanged with a small business at quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have changed hands at 31½ and 31¼ cum and at \$20½ and \$20¼ ex. new issue on 31st instant. Watsons have improved to \$16½ with sales but close with sellers. Electrics have been enquired for at \$11½ without bringing out many shares. There is nothing further to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	302 p. ct. prem.—
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$28, sellers
Foun. Shares	£8	\$28.
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	£1	\$1½ buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$16, buyers
China Prov. L. & M...	\$10	\$10, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$127.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 65.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 62½.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 37.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 57.
Hongkong	\$100	\$37.
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$6½, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$48.
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$31½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$127.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$11½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$10	\$2.10, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$165, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$117.
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$50	\$166.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$86, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$170.
Insurance—		100 p. ct. prem.—
Canton	\$50	\$180 buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$80, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$54, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 165.
Straits	\$20	\$1, buyers
Union	\$50	\$250, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$124.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$125, buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$11, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$25½, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$46½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$40, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$300, sellers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	62½ cts.
Do. Preference	\$1	40 cts.
Jelebu	\$5	\$12.85.
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	15 cts.
Olivers Mines, A...	\$5	\$4.25, cts.
Do. B...	\$4½	\$3.75.
Punjom	\$7	\$6, buyers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.20, sales
Raubs	16s. 10d.	\$53, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$20½, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila...	\$50	\$100.
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£10.10.
China Ordinary	£10	£10.10, sellers
Do.	£5	£5, 5s.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$19, sellers
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$30½, sales
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$91½.
Shell Transportand		
Trading Co.	£100	£300 sales
Star Ferry	\$10	\$18½, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$3	\$3.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$7, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$11, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	\$54, sales & buys
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16½, sales & sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Alcinous* (str.), *Chusan* (str.), *Japan* (str.), *Patroclus* (str.), *Agamemnon* (str.), *Sanuki Maru* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Oceanien* (str.), *Hakata Maru* (str.), *Sanuki Maru* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Preussen* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—*Idomeneus* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Friesberg* (str.), *Ambria* (str.), *Damberg* (str.), *Sarnia* (str.), *Sambria* (str.).

FOR TRIESTE VIA PORTS OF CALL.—*Silesia* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Duke of Fife* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—*Empress of Japan* (str.).

FOR PORTLAND, O.—*Monmouthshire* (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*China* (str.), *Doric* (str.), *Nippon Maru* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Geo. T. Hay*, *Drummond* (str.), *Armenia* (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO AND KOBE.—*Strathgyle* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Kasuga Maru* (str.), *Tsinan* (str.), *Airlie* (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Chelydra* (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.—*Bisagno* (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Mitake Maru* (str.).

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 11th May.—During the past fortnight freights have advanced, owing to the strong demand for tonnage from Saigon. Saigon to Hongkong, 27 cents per picul is offered for prompt steamers; to one port in Philippines, 50 cents per picul; to one port north coast Java, 48 cents per picul. Moji to Hongkong, \$2.80 per ton had been paid, and more tonnage is wanted at this figure; to Singapore, \$5 is obtainable. Java to Hongkong, 40 cents per picul. Sailing vessels.—The British ship *Hamburg* and American ship *Manuel Laguno* are reported as having been chartered to load hence for New York.

There is one vessel disengaged in port registering 1,999 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

R. Rickmers—German ship, 1,914 tons, proceeds to Portland (Oregon) in ballast.

Franz Schwalbe—Danish barque, 571 tons, proceeds to Menado, in ballast.

Wm. H. Smith—American ship, 1,908 tons, proceeds to Puget Sound, in ballast.

Yuko Maru—Japanese steamer, 894 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 40 cents per picul.

Sabine Rickmers—British steamer, 690 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 45 cents per picul.

Diomed—British steamer, 3,005 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.80 per ton.

Tetartos—German steamer, 1,812 tons, Hongay to Singapore, \$3.30 per ton.

Benedi—British steamer, 1,481 tons, Amoy to Singapore, passengers, \$7.50 each.

Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Honkohe Bay and for Mantung to Singapore, \$9,000 in full.

Indra—British steamer, 3,923 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton.

Lady Joicey—British steamer, 2,046 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Tetartos—German steamer, 1,812 tons, Hongay to Singapore, \$3.30 per ton.

Quarta—German steamer, 1,146 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.

Hinsang—British steamer, 1,536 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.

Tetartos—German steamer, 1,812 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.

Tritos—German steamer, 1,033 tons, Saigon to Cebu and thence Hongkong, 70 cents per picul.

Benedi—British steamer, 1,481 tons, Saigon to Cebu, 48 cents per picul (\$5,000 piculs).

Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to Iloilo, 53 cents per picul (24,000 piculs).

Taiyu—German steamer, 1,065 tons, Saigon to Iloilo and Cebu, 50 cents per picul.

Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, three trips Saigon to Iloilo or Cebu, 50 cents per picul.

Loksang—British steamer, 979 tons, Saigon to Taillenwan, 60 cents per picul.

Benedi—British steamer, 1,481 tons, monthly, 1½ to 2 months, \$11,000 per month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.
HONGKONG.

May—

ARRIVALS.

- 4, Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Nanyong, British str., from Singapore.
- 4, Tetartos, German str., from Saigon.
- 4, Carmarthenshire, British str., from Moji.
- 5, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 5, Brooklyn, Amr. flagship, from Yokohama.
- 5, Taksang, British str., from Bangkok.
- 5, P. C. C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.
- 5, Ernest Simons, Fren. str., from Shanghai.
- 5, Kalgau, British str., from Canton.
- 5, Chihli, British str., from Canton.
- 6, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
- 6, Cheangchow, British str., from Singapore.
- 6, China, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
- 6, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
- 6, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
- 6, Fukui Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.
- 6, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 6, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
- 6, Howick Hill, British str., from Moji.
- 6, Koenigsberg, German str., from Kobe.
- 6, Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
- 6, Taichow, British str., from Bangkok.
- 7, Tailee, German str., from Saigon.
- 7, Kaisow, British str., from Liverpool.
- 7, Amara, British str., from Saigon.
- 7, Roma, British str., from Cardiff.
- 7, Salazie, French str., from Marseilles.
- 7, Hojhaio, French str., from Haiphong.
- 7, Agamemnon, British str., from Liverpool.
- 7, Menmuir, British str., from Manila.
- 7, Sissagno, Italian str., from Bombay.
- 7, Gisela, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 7, Kiangsi, Chinese str., from Chinkiang.
- 7, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 7, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
- 7, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
- 7, St. Regulus, British str., from Shanghai.
- 8, Amigo, German str., from Newchwang.
- 8, Sabine Rickmers, British str., from Canton.
- 8, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
- 8, Tsinan, British str., from Manila.
- 8, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 8, Inaba Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
- 8, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
- 8, Terrible, British battleship, from S'pore.
- 9, Germania, German str., from Saigon.
- 9, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
- 9, Socotra, British str., from London.
- 9, Deuteros, German str., from Sourabaya.
- 9, Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
- 9, Rohilla, British str., from Yokohama.
- 10, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.
- 10, Chalydra, British str., from Calcutta.
- 10, Ayr, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
- 10, Tategami Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
- 10, Formosa, British str., from Swatow.
- 10, Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 10, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
- 10, Taiyo Maru, Jap. str., from Newchwang.
- 10, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 11, Daphne, German str., from Moji.
- 11, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
- 11, Ballarat, British str., from London.
- 11, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
- 11, Apenrade, German str., from Tauron.
- 11, Wosang, British str., from Wuhu.
- 11, Duke of Fife, British str., from Tacoma.
- 11, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
- 11, Sullberg, German str., from Newchwang.

May—

DEPARTURES.

- 4, Yangtze, British str., for Manila.
- 5, Hailan, French str., for Hoilow.
- 5, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
- 5, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Manila.
- 5, Hermes, Norwegian str., for Hongay.
- 5, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
- 5, Airlie, British str., for Moji.
- 5, Diomed, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Murex, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Bonledi, British str., for Amoy.
- 5, Kalgau, British str., for Shanghai.
- 6, Tamsui Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 5, Macduff, British str., for Bangkok.
- 6, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
- 6, Nanyong, British str., for Amoy.
- 6, Chihli, British str., for Shanghai.
- 6, Sarnia, German str., for Yokohama.
- 7, Ernest Simons, French str., for Europe.

- 7, Broadmayne, British str., for Shanghai.
- 7, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
- 7, Normannia, Danish str., for Bangkok.
- 8, Salazie, French str., for Shanghai.
- 8, McLauria, Amr. ship, for Newcastle.
- 8, Petrarch, German str., for Honkohe Bay.
- 8, Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
- 8, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
- 8, Agamemnon, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 8, Hunan, British str., for Wuhu.
- 8, Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Kaisow, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Kiangsi, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 8, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
- 9, Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.
- 9, Amigo, German str., for Canton.
- 9, Koenigsberg, German str., for Hamburg.
- 9, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 9, Pakshan, British str., for Singapore.
- 9, Shantung, British str., for Iloilo.
- 9, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
- 9, Howick Hill, British str., for Sourabaya.
- 9, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
- 9, Hongkong, French str., for Hoilow.
- 9, Gisela, Austrian str., for Yokohama.
- 9, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Swatow.
- 9, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 9, Arratoon Apear, British str., for Calcutta.
- 9, Machaw, British str., for Bangkok.
- 9, Brisk, British cruiser, for Singapore.
- 9, St. Regulus, British str., for New York.
- 10, Inaba Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
- 10, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
- 10, Sishan, British str., for Amoy.
- 10, Tetartos, German str., for Hongay.
- 10, Canton, British str., for Canton.
- 11, Phra Chom Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
- 11, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 11, Queen Adelaide, British str., for Tacoma.
- 11, Taigo Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.
- 11, Nanchang, British str., for Swatow.
- 11, Menmuir, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *China*, from San Francisco, &c., Lieut. G. F. Cooper, U.S.N., Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Cleaver, U.S.N., Mrs. J. A. Collie, Mr. H. G. Dowler, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Evans, Capt. Lloyd England, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. P. Galvin, Miss M. Hessian, Mr. A. R. Jordan, Miss M. I. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Long, Lieut.-Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Phillips, Mrs. W. P. Rogers, Ensign W. H. Reynolds, Capt. D. A. Smith, Messrs. E. S. Smith and H. Shottlander, Mrs. A. G. Todd, Mrs. E. P. Lawton, three children and servant and Mr. A. W. Upton.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mr. Cour, Miss L. Lister, Mrs. Berman and Mr. Lannay; from Kobe, (Capt. and Mrs. Kivison, Messrs Ogura and Webb; from Nagasaki, General and Mrs. Lutschg. Messrs Guillotel, Péran and Plassari; for Port Said, from Yokohama, Mr. Joseph Israël; for Singapore, Major Burton, Mrs. Michel, Mrs. da Fontata and Mr. Glaisette; from Kobe, Mr. Shibuya; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Matsuro, Mrs. Kabayashi, Mrs. Horito and Mrs. Yamashita; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Mr. Nago Surkioki; from Nagasaki, Mr. Canavaggio; for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mrs. Kiené, Mr. Arturo Bernia, Miss Louise Casalta, Messrs J. J. Connel, Shapiro, Mr. and Mrs. Akiu and three children and Mr. Leo Cho Ping; from Kobe, Messrs Chu Chi Kyo, Ah Chap, Mrs. Yung Chee and infant, Mrs. Yok Lang and infant, Mrs. Chong Heng and infant; from Shanghai, Messrs Mazack and servant, Ki Wai Kung and servant, Fan Shui Ping, G. W. Hearn, R. M. Eisenstark, Rev. P. Tarsie, Messrs E. Dicz and Dang Fing Fong; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. Tanghi; for Singapore, Messrs. Tau Song Ling and Bogliano; for Port Said, Mr. Manzi; for Marseilles, Mr. Racine, Mr. and Mrs. Rocher, Mrs. Tching Ki Tong, Messrs Hanchecorne, Georges Léon Hue, Edmond Huet, Rev. P. de Brabander, Messrs C. Armour, Chafangon, James Hannah, Lemoine, Ling Yen Feng, Miss Guillard and nephew and Mr. Mali.

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Per *Inaba Maru*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Messrs T. Shirasu and T. D. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Mossop, Mrs. E. A. Constable, Messrs H. Winoh, D. M. Hare, J. M. Rumsey, Mrs. A. Stubbs and two children; for Manila, Mr. H. B. Stevinson; for Yokohama, Prof. I. Ishiguro, Messrs K. Oku, S. Kunisawa, K. Nohaka, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Messrs Y. Hashimoto and E. W. Kahn; for Kobe, Mr. A. Topping and Miss Shige Takeda.

Per *Rohilla*, from Japan, Misses Hutton and J. Hutton, Capt. G. L. de Berry, Messrs. F. W. Townsend, W. H. Symons, Leong Pork Sin, Lum Lee Him, Miss Annie Snedshi, Messrs. C. H. Nielson, R. A. Marshall, Simons, Miss M. Young, Messrs J. Brown, A. Watson, W. Paynter, J. Leaky, P. B. Kilgour, T. Shandberg, G. Holms, R. Hermann, C. Sjoberg, L. Laurson, E. Rowney, E. Keeling, R. Simons, J. Brown, B. Smith, G. Harper, J. Schroder, M. Nash, J. Flynn, R. Ross, J. Collin, J. Tunney, A. Yamato, K. Wahabayashi and Mrs. O. Hamayaki.

Per *Chusan*, from Shanghai, for London, Miss Florence Cole, Miss Simpson; for Bombay, Miss Dobson; for Hongkong, Comdr. Plenderleith and native servant, Messrs. K. Suenson, P. A. Pereira and F. Bonnet.

DEPARTED.

Per *Malacca*, for London, from Yokohama, Dr. and Mrs. Hoskyn and daughter, Miss Pattison, Master Beart, Mr. R. S. and two Misses Schwabe, Mr. H. M. Arnold; from Shanghai, Mrs. R. W. Shaw, Mrs. E. White, Mrs. Rodger, infant and amah, Messrs. J. Blechynden and Sharples, Miss Sharples; from Hongkong, Mrs. Smart, Surgeon P. W. MacVean, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Thistlewaite and child and 40 Military and Naval passengers; from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. J. H. Pye.

Per *Ernest Simons*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Messrs D. Wiesenberger and C. Reynaud; for Singapore, Messrs F. Muhlhausen and F. H. Clancy; for Colombo, Mrs. G. Shimura; for Marseilles, Capt. H. O. S. Cadogan, Rev. Barnabi, Lieut. J. L. Marques, Miss Daguin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Loureiro, Mrs. F. de Lagarda, Mrs. T. Tuason, Miss M. Tuason, Messrs A. Bantista, Lim, A. Tuason, J. da Verga, Leite and L. Shapiro.

Per *Salazie*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pery and four children, Messrs D. H. Cooper, R. L. Warren, J. Wilson, H. Jorge, Miss Jorge, Master Jorge and Mrs. Pons; for Nagasaki, Rev. C. de Elwa and M. Alonso.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, for Shanghai, Mr. H. Humphreys, Master Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gray and infant, Miss Gray, Master R. Gray and two native servants, Messrs H. Gripps Matheson and two native servants, J. J. Holliday and native servant, M. Noguichi, Ho Kum Sueg and four Sikhs; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Guylay, Messrs C. H. Hay, H. E. Moon, Y. Nemoto, Lieut. W. D. Blamer, U.S.N.; for Yokohama, Mrs. Lyne, Miss Cartwright, Messrs Chang Hang Young, Geo. K. Denny, T. H. Beale, B. I. Sakai, Chou Young Hing, Choi Chee Wo and James Pillow; for Honolulu, Mr. Young Wai, Mrs. Lam Kit, Miss Lam Ham, Miss Young Gee and Mr. Wai King; for San Francisco, Mr. H. S. Tittle, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Savage and Miss Hazel Savage, Messrs N. Hamburh, N. H. Johnson, Vhow Chok Wan and native servant, Miss D. Allen, J. I. Lord, Miss H. P. Lord, Messrs Lomi Sang, Ng Yee Wee and Geo. H. Pressey; for Detroit, Mich., Mr. R. H. Morley; for London, Mrs. Barber.

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